

VOL. 77

NO. 10

# textile

OCTOBER • 1951

# bulletin

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TEXTILE BULLETIN is published  
monthly by Clark Publishing  
Co., 218 West Morehead St.,  
Charlotte 2, N. C. Subscription  
\$5.00 per year in advance, \$3  
for three years. Entered as  
second-class mail matter  
March 2, 1911, at Postoffice,  
Charlotte, N. C., under Act  
of Congress, March 2, 1897.



## NON-FLUID OIL

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

### Perfect for Centralized Twister Lubrication

White NON-FLUID OIL "centralized lubrication" grades are all lubricant so that no residue is left to clog lines and fittings. Even when subjected to the highest pressures per square inch, NON-FLUID OIL will not disintegrate but lubricates constantly and dependably insuring longest life for rings and travelers. White NON-FLUID OIL is also made in grades exactly suited to every type of ring and method of application.

We are prepared to furnish mills with skilled engineering service. Write for Bulletin T16-TB and free testing sample of NON-FLUID OIL.

## NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

292 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Works: Newark, N. J.

Southern District Manager: FALLS L. THOMASON, Charlotte, N. C.



WAREHOUSES: Atlanta, Ga.—Birmingham, Ala.—Charlotte, N. C.—Chicago, Ill.—Columbus, Ga.—Detroit, Mich.—Greensboro, N. C.—Greenville, S. C.—Providence, R. I.—St. Louis, Mo.

**DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT!** If anyone approaches you with products they swear to be exact imitations of NON-FLUID OIL, at a lower price, don't you believe it! The big factors in all industrial production preclude paying a little and getting a lot. Remember, you only get what you pay for!

NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture. So-called grease imitations of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.

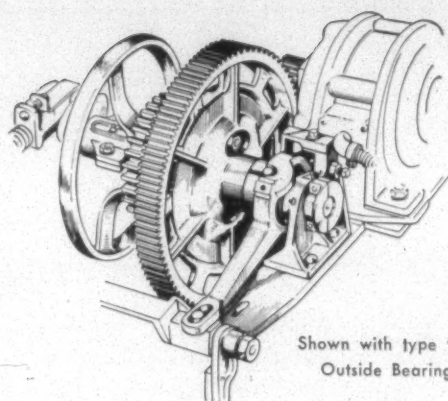


# **Southern Manufacture Expedites Delivery**

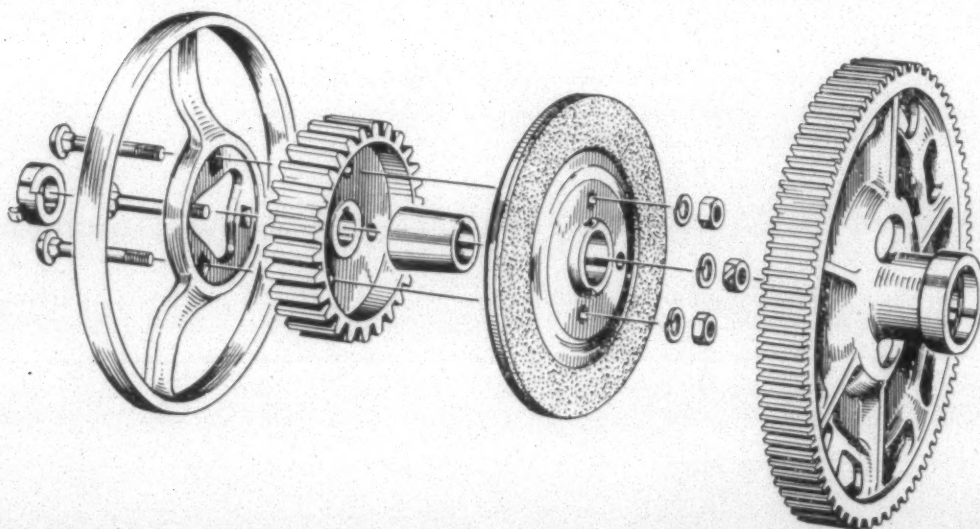
The demand for Draper #11 Drives for E Model looms has been so great that one set of patterns, jigs, and fixtures, has been sent to our East Spartanburg plant so that these drives can now be manufactured in our Southern shops.

Since orders for this drive will now be handled in the same way as orders for our repair parts, shipping costs will be decreased and deliveries speeded up for textile mills in the South.

Following the completion of this program, we will tool up for additional mechanisms at our modernized and enlarged East Spartanburg operation for speedier deliveries to our Southern customers.

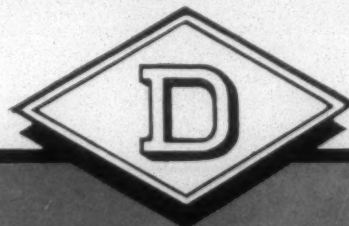


Shown with type "B"  
Outside Bearing



The DRAPER #11 Drive reduces labor costs. While installing or servicing this drive, the crankshaft does not have to be removed from the loom. Installation time is cut to one hour.

Since the drive is equipped with an anti-friction thrust bearing, wear is immeasurably decreased on the component parts.



## **DRAPER CORPORATION**

ATLANTA, GA.

HOPEDALE, MASS.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.



*A Complete Financial Service*

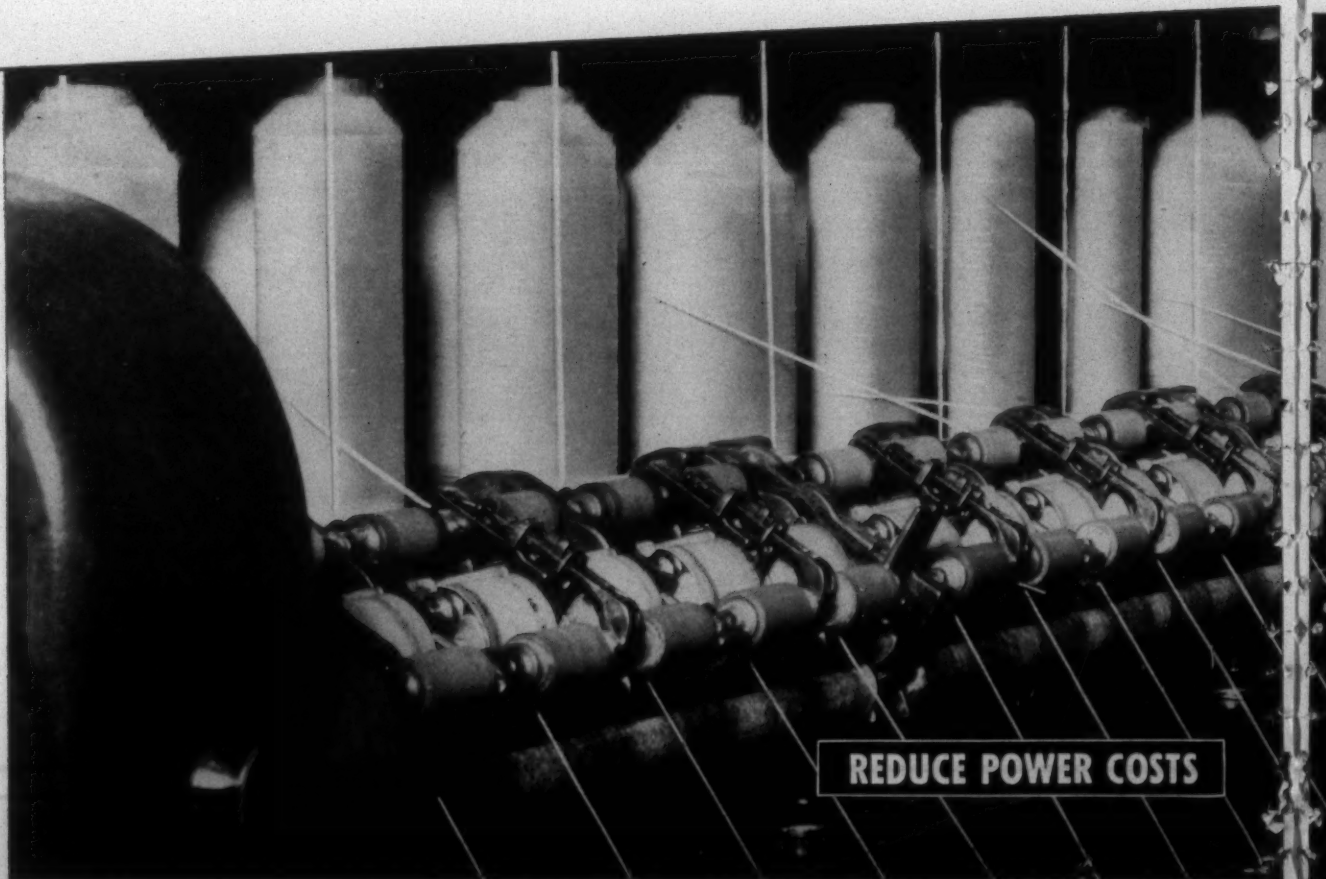
**COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORPORATION**

**TWO PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16**

EUGENE G. LYNCH, 80 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.  
T. HOLT HAYWOOD, WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA



# Tests Show How to **CUT BOLSTER WEAR** —Save Replacements



**REDUCE POWER COSTS**



*Two-year field tests show that Sinclair Compounded Lily White Oils, AX, BX, CX, cut bolster wear up to two-thirds!*

This oil can thus save a lot of bolster replacements — especially important in these days of shortages. Less wear also means less spindle wobble, thus reducing power demand and thread breakage and permitting use of a larger package.

All together, these advantages make Sinclair Lily White Oils important assets to any textile mill.

**2/3** rds



## **SINCLAIR TEXTILE LUBRICANTS**

**Save Wear and Replacement**

For lubrication counsel see your nearest Sinclair Representative or write direct to Sinclair Refining Company, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

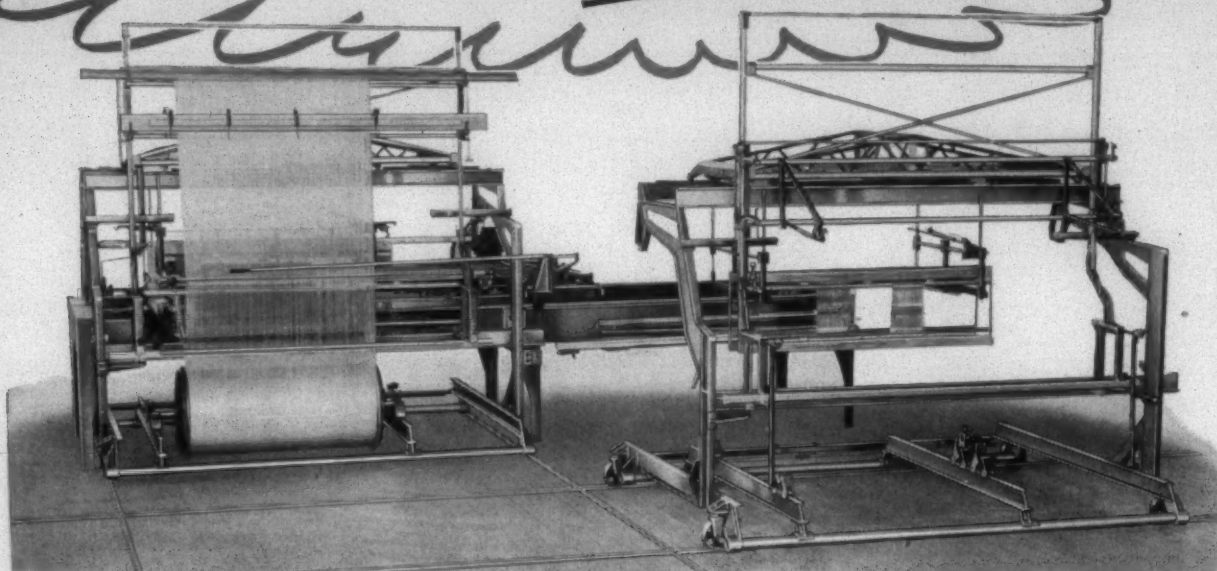
**SAVE BOLSTERS — SHORTAGES ARE HERE**

**CUT WOBBLE, THREAD BREAKAGE**

**SPEED UP, IMPROVE PRODUCTION**



**FASTER REPLACEMENT  
STRAIGHTER WARPS  
LOWER COSTS**



## **BARBER-COLMAN** MODEL **G** *Warp Drawing Machine*

The Model "G" Barber-Colman Warp Drawing Machine is designed to be used in a wide variety of weaving mills and is particularly valuable to manufacturers of dobby fabrics, shirtings, suitings, and dress goods. This machine is also extremely useful for mills weaving broadcloth, gingham,

fancy rayons and cotton specialties and sheeting. Mills that use up to 20 or 24 harness shafts in the construction of fabrics and 8 or less banks of warp stop motion, where quick change-over in style and pattern is necessary, will find this model the answer to their warp replacement problem.

Field reports show up to 3000 Ends per Hour

Draws warps from 10 to 300 ends per inch

Draws from flat sheet or 1 x 1 lease

Draws from single or double beam, or split sheet

Draws 1 x 1 lease in double beam or split sheet

Warp threads are drawn through drop wires, heddles and reed

**IN ONE OPERATION**

from any predetermined draft

### **MODEL "G" MACHINE CAPACITIES**

The Model "G" can be furnished in the following capacities at no difference in cost:

Reed, 20 Harness, 8 Banks of Drop Wires

Reed, 22 Harness, 6 Banks of Drop Wires

Reed, 24 Harness, 4 Banks of Drop Wires

DROP WIRE CAPACITY: 9/32" through 3/4" wide

### **WILL DRAW**

- Cotton Yarns
- Filament Yarns
- Spun Yarns
- Woolens and Worsted
- Monofilaments

**AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES**

**BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**

**ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.**

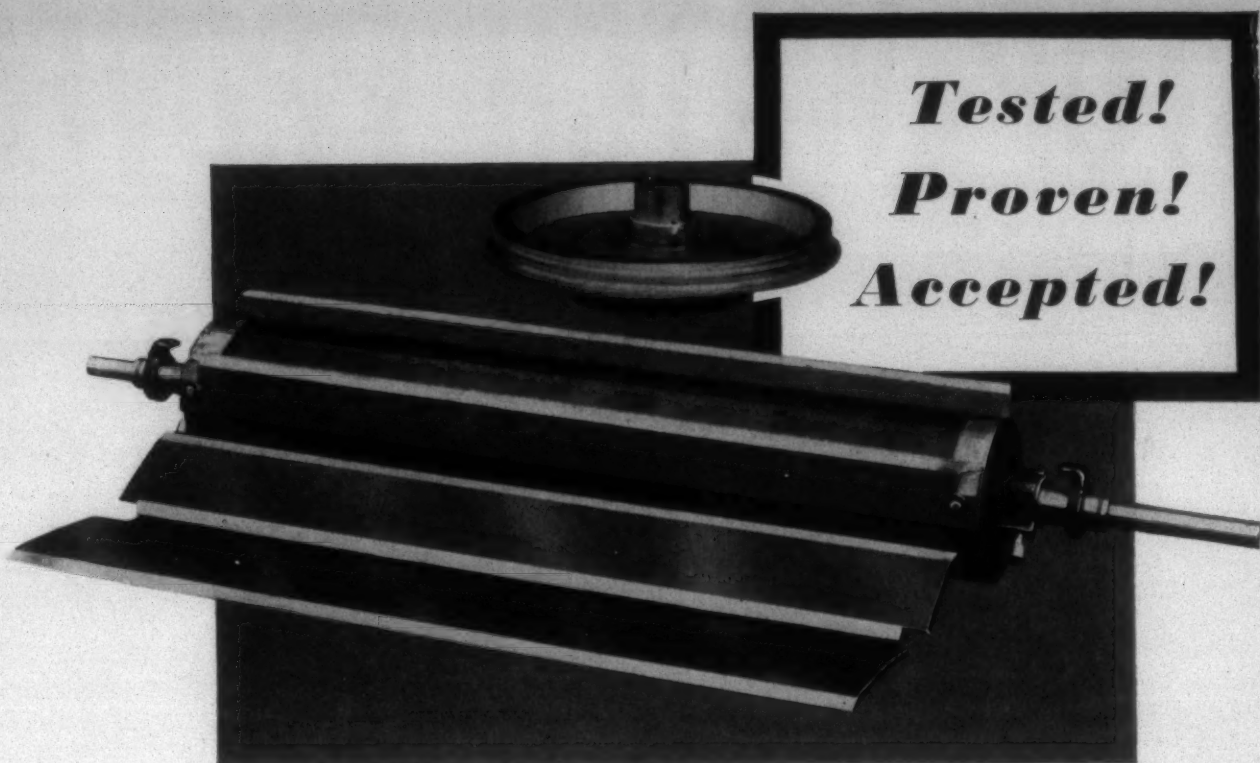
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A.

GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

MUNICH, GERMANY





## THE GOSSETT IMPROVED CARD FANCY

### *Eliminates Lumps and Flakes When Carding Synthetics*

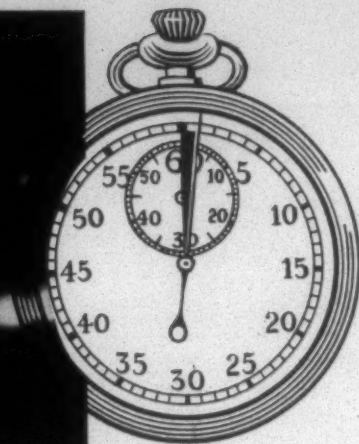
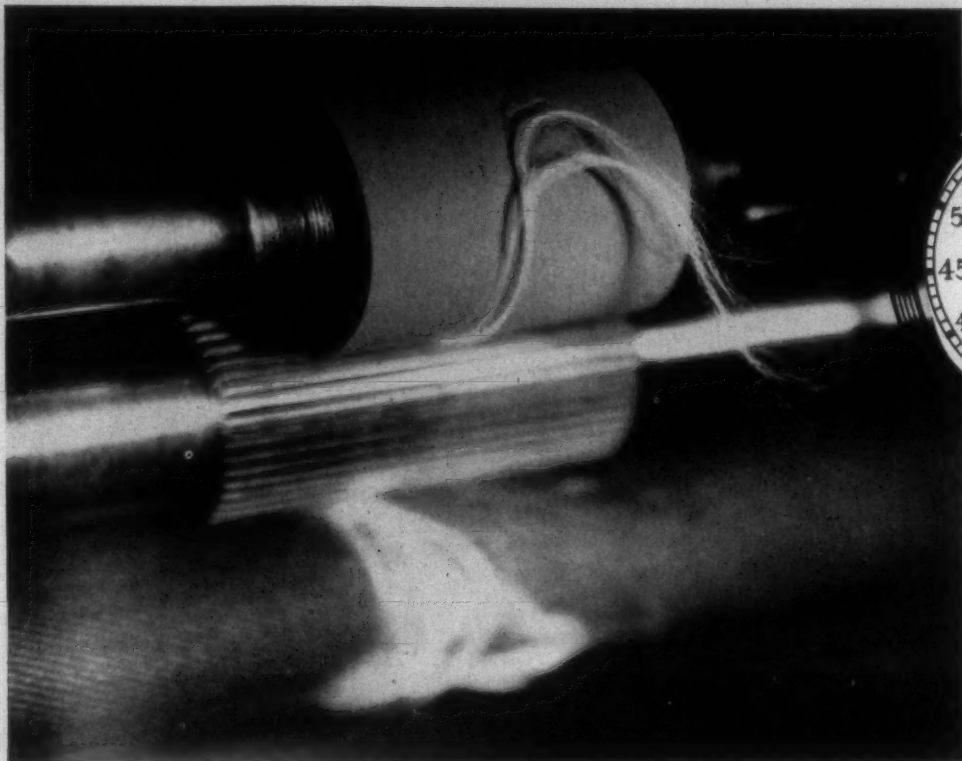
It is precision built . . . . . machined to your specifications and tolerances by GOSSETT technicians. The extra long spring steel wire fillets are guaranteed to fluff all synthetic fibers from the card cylinder thus enabling the doffer to pick them off evenly. Further, the GOSSETT Card Fancy fluffs the synthetic fibers so well that the doffer will pull off and make as good a sliver as you have ever seen.

*When you install the improved GOSSETT Card Fancy there will be no more excess loading on the cylinder. Write at once for full particulars and estimated cost.*

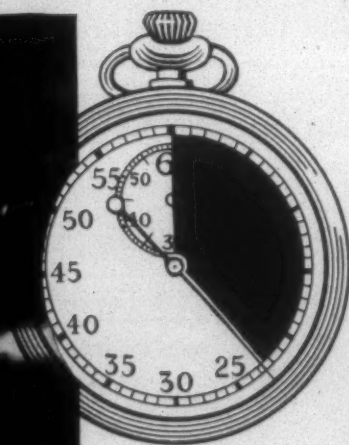
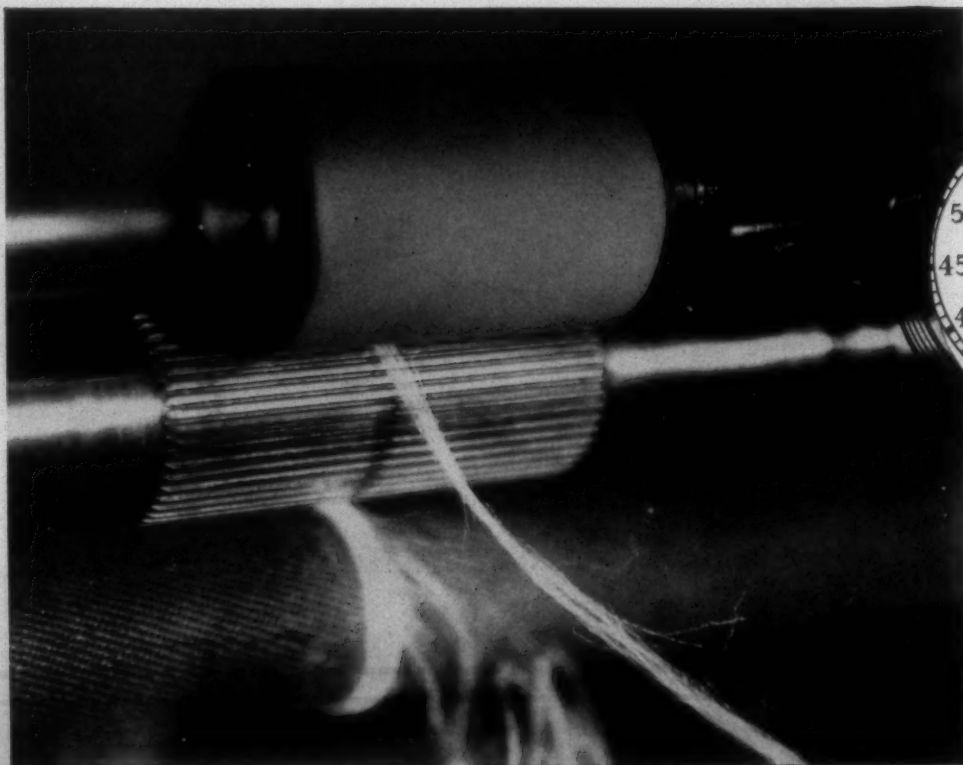




# STOP WATCH PROVES



When an end breaks, will the cover let the yarn run free long enough for it to go down on the scavenger roll? Tests in Armstrong's Laboratories, confirmed by mill experience, show that many covers will not. Many covers lap up within the first split second after an end breaks and before the yarn can get to the scavenger roll.



The longest time any cover lets the yarn run free is consistently recorded by Armstrong's Accotex® Cots. In thousands of tests, they let the yarn run free long enough for it to go down on the scavenger roll . . . in many cases it runs free indefinitely. Diagrams and pictures at right on the opposite page show why.

# which roll cover is most lap resistant

THE one critical question in determining the lap resistance of any roll cover is this: Will the cover consistently let a broken end run free long enough for it to go down on the scavenger roll?

Research workers in Armstrong's Laboratories have developed a way to find this out quickly. Their accelerated test shows in minutes what it would take months to learn in the mill . . . and experience has proved that cots that perform well on this test perform equally well in the mill.

Here's how the test works. First, Armstrong's textile men put the cot to be tested on a frame section from which the scavenger roll and clearer board have been removed. Next, they toughen the test by speeding up the frame many times faster than normal. Then they break an end and measure with a stop watch how long the cot will let the end run free. The longer the end runs free, clearly the better chance it would have in the mill of going down to the scavenger roll. The longer the end runs free, therefore, the better the lap resistance of the roll covering under test.

In thousands of such tests against the stop watch, Armstrong's Accotex Covers consistently prove to have more lap resistance than any other cover tested.

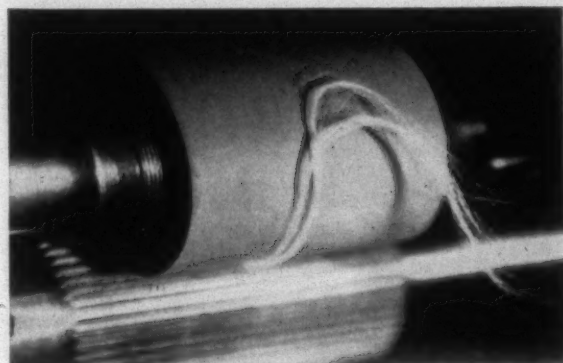
Why? Because Accotex Covers are made with an exclusive patented formula. Each Accotex Cover contains "electrolytes" . . . special ingredients that eliminate one of the principal causes of lapping . . . the natural attraction between fiber and cot.

Whether you spin wool, cotton, synthetics, or blends, you can get an Accotex Cover designed for your needs, for Armstrong offers you a full line of these patented covers.

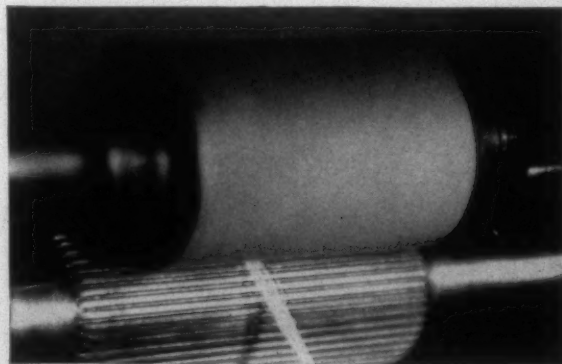
Ask your Armstrong representative to suggest the right cover for your work. Call him today or write Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Dept., 8210 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pa. Available for export.



## Here's the scientific reason why



**THIS COT LAPS:** Moisture layers on fiber and cot contain electric charges that attract fiber to cot. When pressed together, the two moisture layers have the effect of adhering fibers to cot, causing them to lap up.



**THIS COT RESISTS LAPPING:** Certain electrolytes put in patented Accotex Covers neutralize electric charges in moisture layer on cot. This cancels out the basic attraction of fiber to cot.

# ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX COTS





## **Complete Blending, Opening, Cleaning and Picking Systems for Cotton Mills**

## **Opening, Blending and Picking Systems for Synthetic Fibers**

## **New, and Rebuilt, Single - Process Pickers**

The Aldrich Synchronized Single Process Picking System has consistently produced more uniform card sliver than any other picking system.

## **Parts for Kitson Pickers Always in Stock for Immediate Delivery**

**Aldrich Machine  
Works**

**Greenwood, South Carolina**



# Textiles

## Key to beauty in American Living

The alluringly beautiful gowns of lovely American women! Draperies that frame windows and doorways with charming elegance! Upholstery that combines distinctive styling with comfort and long service! Rugs and carpets that are luxuriously soft! And in all these, the appealing symphony of tasteful color! Textiles . . . in scores of ways and places, and for everyone in the home, they provide the real measure of enjoyment and utility in American living!

In spinning and weaving, Dayton Rubber Textile Products are of vital importance to the creation of this better way of life. These pages tell briefly how this service to beauty is performed.

### Dayton Rubber Company

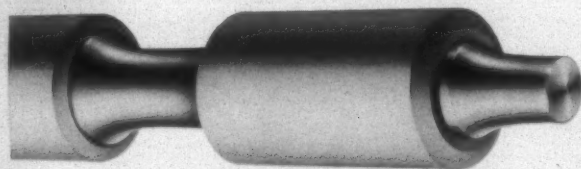
TEXTILE DIVISION • Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C.



# Yarns

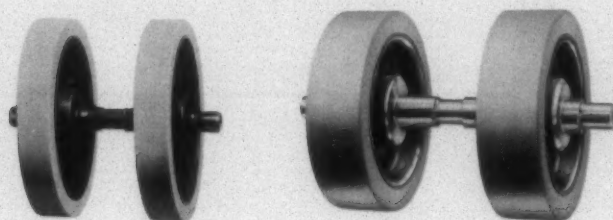
from the simplest  
to the most luxurious, are the foundation  
for all fabrics.

Beauty begins with the spinning of  
yarn and the spinning of yarn in thousands  
of textile plants around the world  
begins with Dayco



## Dayco Roll Coverings

Millions and millions of Dayco Cots are now in use in textile mills throughout the world! Constantly improved compounding has produced a roll covering with the highest fiber repellence, longer life, and complete fiber versatility—use it on cotton, wool, blends, synthetics. Fewer lap-ups, fewer ends down, cleaner yarn. Unaffected by humidity or temperature.



## Dayco Woolen & Worsted Cots

Every year these famous Cots go on to establish new records for service life. Give more uniform yarn, whether wool or any combination of wool, rayon or mohair. Less matching-up required. Years of service with no grooving, deterioration, nor change in friction quality.

## Dayco Long Draft Apron

This precision-made apron is completely uniform in thickness, diameter, and width. That's why it yields up to 10% more uniform yarn. Dayton's exclusive method of marking for two-apron systems, gives a perfect fit regardless of age or type of cradle. They last longer—won't curl, split, crack, break, distort, stretch or groove.

**DAYTON RUBBER TEXTILE PRODUCTS SERVE BEAUTY**

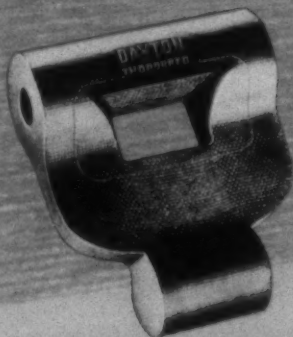




# Fabrics

softly silent,  
elegant in luxury, adorn and serve homes  
and people of all classes.

Unmatched charm is woven into  
fabrics on modern high speed looms  
equipped with these famous Dayton  
Thorobred textile products



## Thorobred Drop-Box Pickers

Dayton's Drop-Box Pickers are improved at the three vital points of picker operation—extra-hard at the spindle hole, firm but with "give" around the picker stick hole, soft for shock absorption at the shuttle contact point. All sizes to fit your looms.

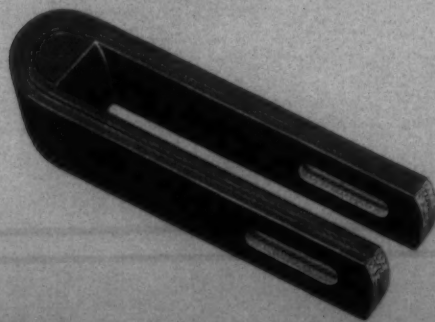


## Thorobred Loop Pickers

These newly developed pickers will last up to twice as long as old-style pickers. Design features rounded front edges that eliminate hanging filling, narrow back for free non-wear on lay-end strap, and flared bottom that makes picker stick easy to apply. Shuttles run cooler because Thorobred pickers run cooler. For high-speed as well as older type looms.

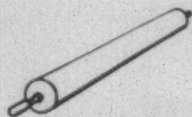
## Thorobred Lug Straps

This is the famous lug strap you've read about—in recent U.S.A. tests with three other types, it outlasted every one! Built-in cushion protects cam points and picker sticks. Unaffected by temperature and humidity changes. Takes millions of picker stick blows without "fatigue" or stretching.



**DAYTON RUBBER TEXTILE PRODUCTS SERVE UTILITY**

## Other Dayco and Thorobred Products for Spinning and Weaving



**Dayco Slasher Roll**, saves 15 to 30 minutes start-up time, because they require no preliminary preparation.

DAYCO

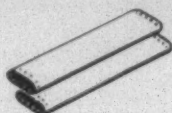


**Dayco Condenser Tape**, gives better roving, more roving per card. No stretch—holds its tension without frequent take-ups.

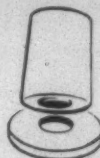
DAYCO



**Sweepsticks**, with perfect resilience, resist moisture, will not "grow."



**Dayco Rub Aprons**, last longer, unaffected by humidity or temperature. Highest friction co-efficient produces more uniform yarn.



**Dayco Sponge Cone Pads**, prevent ends from catching under base of cone. Their extra resilience protects the yarn.

DAYCO



**Hold-up Straps**, of the strongest fabric and rubber composition.

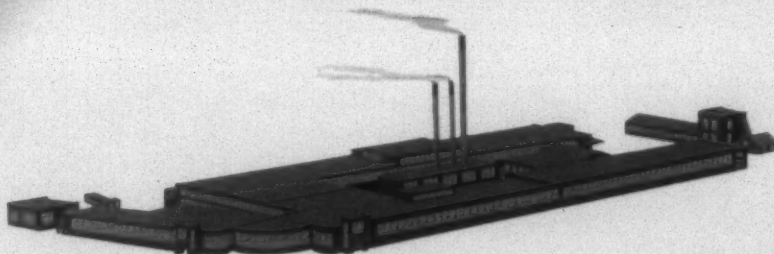
DAYCO

DAYCO



**Take-up Roll Coverings**, high friction and holding qualities.

### Home of Dayco and Thorobred Products



Here in the heart of the textile industry, at Waynesville, N. C., Dayton's textile engineers and scientists continually develop and improve new products for better spinning and weaving.

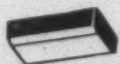
**Dayton Rubber Company • Textile Division**

Main Sales Office: Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C.

Factories: Dayton, Ohio • Waynesville, N. C.

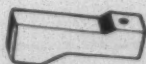
**Textile Products for Better Spinning and Weaving**

# Dayton Rubber



**Frog and Loom Bumpers**, designed for months of trouble-free and efficient service.

DAYCO



**Reversible Picker Bumpers**, maximum shock resistance, minimum distortion.

**Doll or Tail Pickers, Bobbin Stripper Blades, Jute Loom Pickers, Spindle Rod Bunters and Bumpers.**



**Temple Rolls**, resist abrasion, impervious to oils and chemicals.

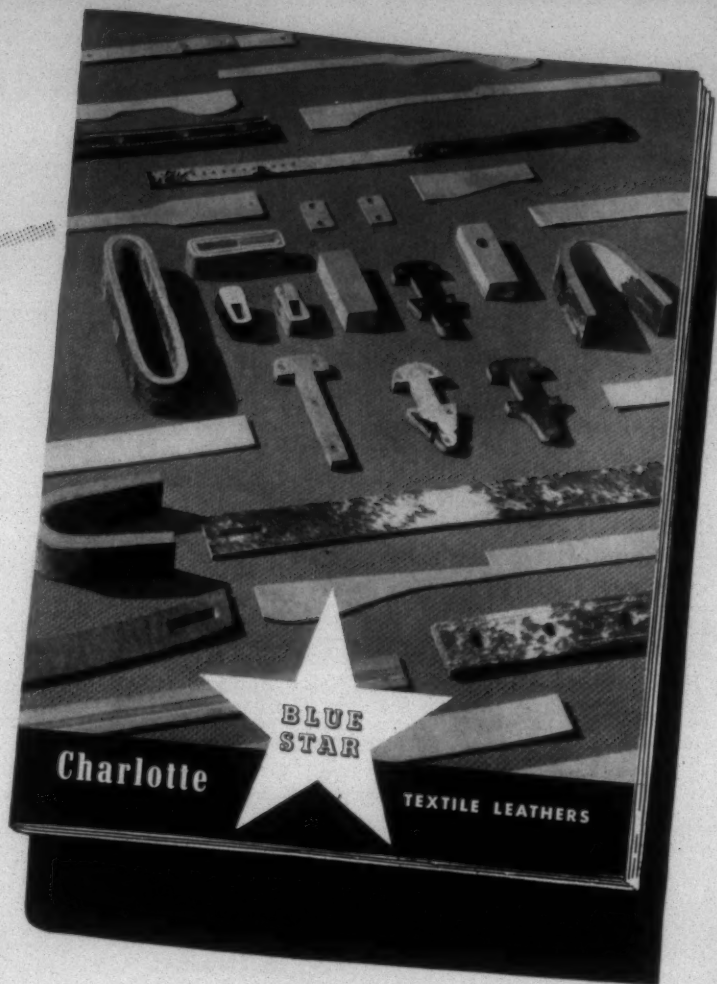
DAYCO



# SEND

## for this Booklet

Charlotte Blue Star Textile Leathers have served many of America's leading mills since 1894. Constant product development and improved manufacturing methods have always kept them ahead in efficient performance, long life and lowest end cost. This new booklet illustrates and describes the complete line. A copy should be in your hands. The coupon below will bring it to you promptly, without cost or obligation. Fill out and mail it . . . now!



## CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY Charlotte, North Carolina

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.  
Charlotte, N. C.

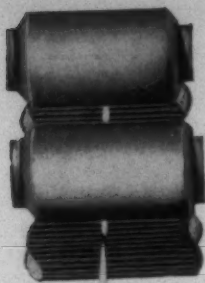
Please send us your new booklet on Charlotte  
Blue Star Textile Leathers.

Individual: .....

Company: .....

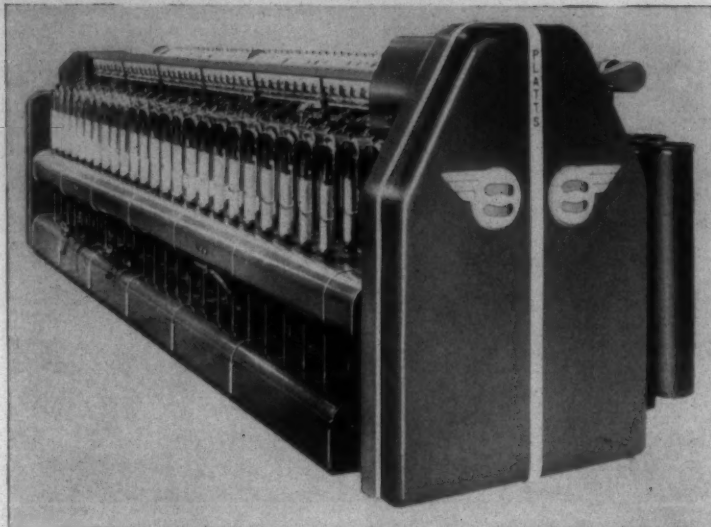
Address: .....

City: ..... State: .....



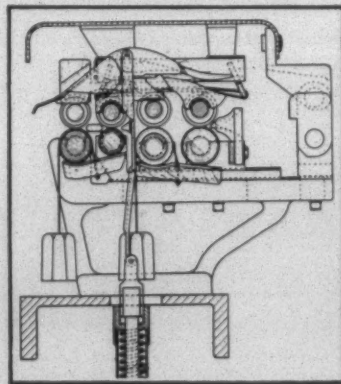
New Patented Hartley Flyer inserts more twist between the top of the flyer and the nip of the front roll. A stronger roving results with a higher production and a lighter work load.

## STRONGER ROVING fewer ends down...



## PLATT'S M.S.2 HIGH DRAFT ROVING FRAME

At our Charlotte display rooms, you can see the M.S.2 Frame in operation and examine its well engineered features: The headstock is neat, compact and smooth in appearance, allowing easy access to the gearing and twist change-gears. The silent spindle and bobbin drive has a chain drive to the spindle and bobbin shafts with helical cut gears to each individual spindle and bobbin. Balance of bobbin rails, centralized lubrication, roller gearing, roller weighting, assisting rollers, measuring motion controls, guards and locking motions have all been well designed to be compact and accessible.



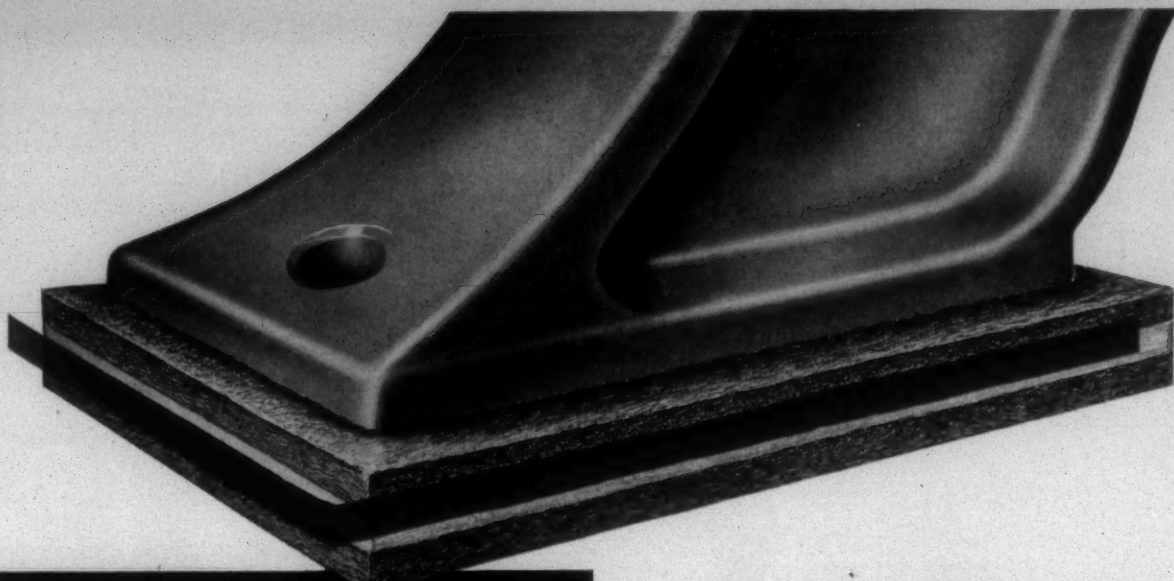
The TRIZONA (Trade-Mark) Drafting System employs a progressively controlled drafting which is the answer to the problem of fiber control in each critical drafting field. The patented guide units provide complete control of the fibers. The three drafting zones permit a wide range of drafts. We would be glad to send you a very interesting twelve page booklet with detail illustrations and comparative graphs of roving regularity.

**PLATT BROS.**  
(Sales) Ltd. • Oldham, England

INCLUDING THE MACHINERY OF:  
PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LTD.  
HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LTD.  
ASA LEES & CO., LTD.  
DOBSON & BARLOW, LTD.  
BROOKS & DOXEY, LTD.

INQUIRIES TO  
**a.h.** *Atkinson, Hlaserick & Co.*  
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1823  
Textile Machinery Agents and Engineers  
211 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON 6, MASS.  
1639 W. MOREHEAD ST., CHARLOTTE, N.C.





Here's another of the many dramatic examples of where UNISORB—the "no-bolt, no-lag screw, no-floor drilling" Machine Mounting—has paid off handsomely in flooring that is as good today as the day it was laid. These are Nathsmith Combers mounted on UNISORB in the nationally known mills of Clark Thread Company, Georgia.



## Do Away with DESTRUCTIVE Floor Drilling

Mount Combers  
Looms and ALL  
Your Machines on

# UNISORB®

No bolts...no lag screws...and no more old-fashioned, costly floor drilling. That's what you get when you switch to the modern machine-mounting... UNISORB.

What's more, you'll save installation time. A special cement, which we supply, securely bonds the UNISORB pads to machine feet and floor with a holding strength of 5000 lbs. per square foot *minimum*. And, if you so desire, we pre-cut and pre-shape the UNISORB pads to fit the machine feet ready for immediate use.

In addition to these important savings, you'll do well to remember that UNISORB eliminates 60-85% of all transmitted machine vibration and noise. This means longer life for machines, for floors, for buildings... and a substantial lowering of the noise factor for improved working conditions and morale.

**GET THE FACTS...ALL THE FACTS...ON UNISORB — TODAY!**



LOOK FOR THE RED CENTER

AND UNISORB BRAND MARK

### THE FELTERS COMPANY

210-G SOUTH STREET, BOSTON 11, MASSACHUSETTS

Offices: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis  
Sales Representative: San Francisco

Southern Representative: Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.

Southwest Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Texas

Mills: Johnson City, New York; Millbury, Mass.; Jackson, Mich.;  
New York City

# STEEL CALENDER RACKS

DESIGNED FOR  SAFETY  
AND  
LONG LIFE

For safety in operation, the tongue and grooved cut-steel gear rack and rack section of this patented calender rack are firmly fastened in place with a 3/16" soft-stock shear pin set in hardened tool-steel bushings.

With the exception of the cast iron side plates on the head, the entire rack assembly is constructed of steel for hard wear and long life. One assembly, installed 10 years ago, has required only 85c for repairs.

The rack head is equipped with hardened steel ball bearing rollers and hardened steel pins. Furnished complete with cut-steel pinion rack gears.



for KITSON, SACO-LOWELL,  
ATHERTON,  
HOWARD-BULLOUGH,  
DOBSON & BARLOW and  
POTTER & JOHNSON pickers

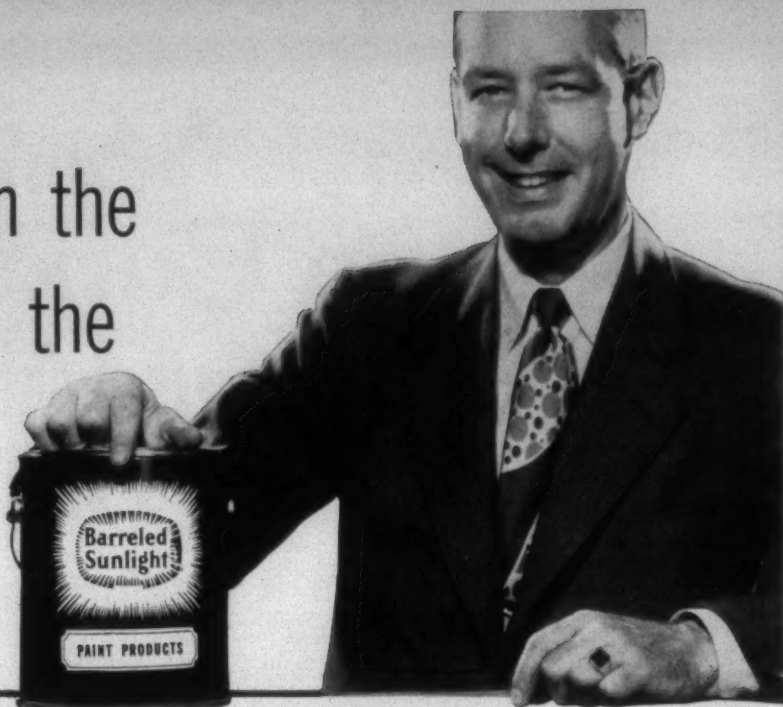
## WEST POINT FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

*(Batson-Cook Company, Owners)*

WEST POINT, GEORGIA



It's more than the  
Best Paint on the  
Market...



## *It's the Best Paint On the Wall!*

There's only one true way to test the real quality and value of a paint. It's the *on the wall* test . . . the simple, inexpensive test that tells you, *in advance and in no uncertain terms*, what a paint will do and what it will cost to do it.

All you do is take a gallon of Barreled Sunlight and a gallon of any other good paint. Thin each according to the directions on the cans. Then cover test areas with each paint . . . measuring the square feet covered by each, comparing the hiding properties of each and — because labor represents a good 80% of the cost of any paint job — carefully check the time involved in applying each.

We'll wager dollars to doughnuts that in such a test Barreled Sunlight proves best. Yes, best in performance *on the wall* . . . tops when it comes to giving you a better looking, longer lasting paint job at the lowest possible cost!

Talk it over with our representative. He'll pay a friendly and constructive call at your request. Write today.



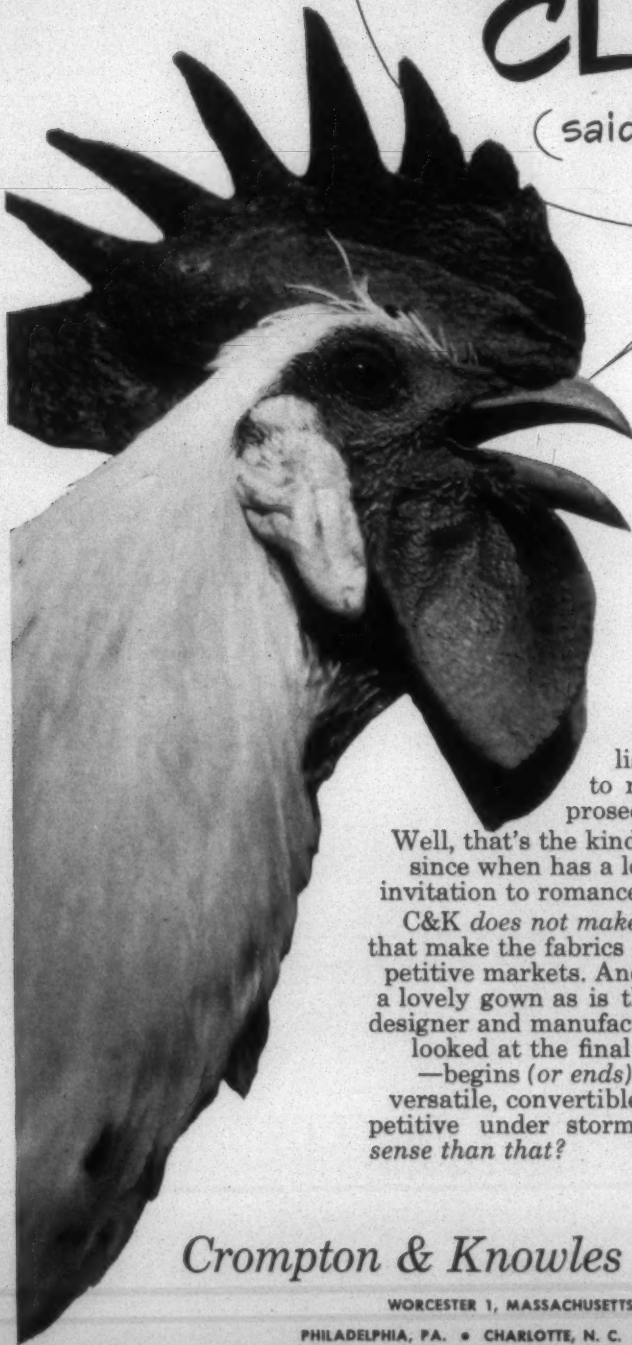
BARRELED SUNLIGHT PAINT COMPANY, 5-J Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

## Barreled Sunlight *Paints*

In whitest white or clean, clear, wanted colors,  
there's a Barreled Sunlight Paint for every job

**IT ALWAYS COSTS MORE NOT TO PAINT!**

For over half a century the symbol of quality and dependability among paint buyers for leading industrial, institutional and commercial buildings



# You're a Bunch of ROMANTIC CLUCKS!

(said the Banker)

"What's the idea of talking like a bunch of dressmakers at a hen-party—when you're machinery men? You'd think you *made* the clothes, to listen to your ads: 'Sheerest moon mist . . . invitation to romance.' What kind of talk is *that*?" (Here the prosecution rested.)

Well, that's the kind of talk that sells clothes to women, nowadays. For since when has a lovely evening gown *not* been "moon mist . . . and an invitation to romance"? But let's be plain and specific:

C&K *does not* make clothes, nor fabrics. But C&K *does make* the looms that make the fabrics that make the merchandising magic in today's competitive markets. And C&K is just as proud of the commercial success of a lovely gown as is the mill that wove the fabric . . . just as proud as the designer and manufacturer who put the stars in the eyes of the women who looked at the final perfection. For beauty—like competition and profits—begins (*or ends*) in the weaverroom. And weaverrooms equipped with versatile, convertible C&K Call Box Looms will remain successfully competitive under stormiest conditions. *What could make better business sense than that?*

## Crompton & Knowles LOOM WORKS

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ALLENTOWN, PA.  
CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I.



This "Invisible Trademark" Stands Back of the  
Trademarks of the World's Finest Woven  
Fabrics



**"Tycol Alweavecuts spindle drag...  
reduces thread breakage...  
jumps production "**



Right! The stability and lubricating value of Tycol Alweave Spindle Oils assure minimum wear and low power consumption, all helping to step up production by reducing drag and thread breakage.

A wide range of Tycol Alweave Textile Oils is specially designed in both mineral and compounded grades to cut costs in other processes in your mill.

For further information about Tycol Alweave Textile Oils, write, wire or phone your nearest Tide Water Associated office today.



Boston • Charlotte, N. C. • Pittsburgh  
Philadelphia • Chicago • Detroit  
Tulsa • Cleveland • San Francisco

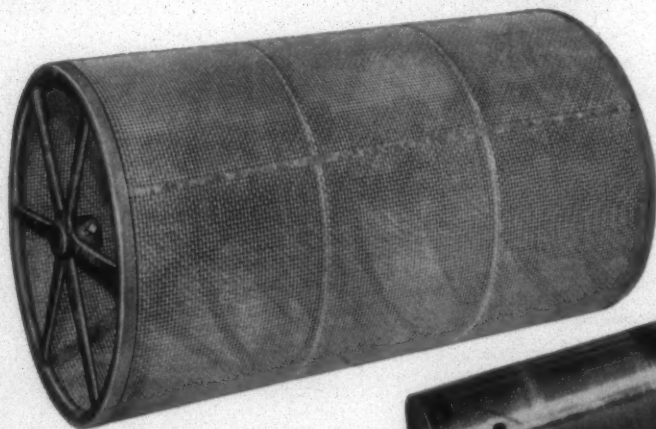
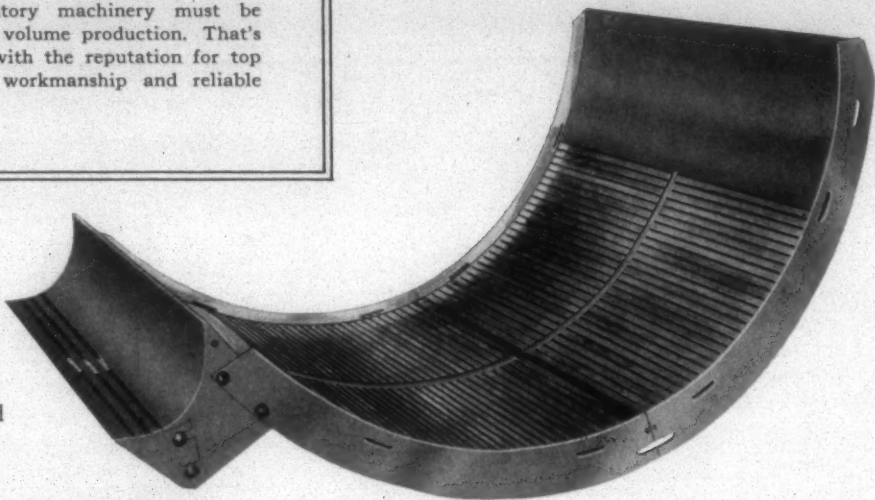
SEND FOR A FREE COPY OF "TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED LUBRICANIA"



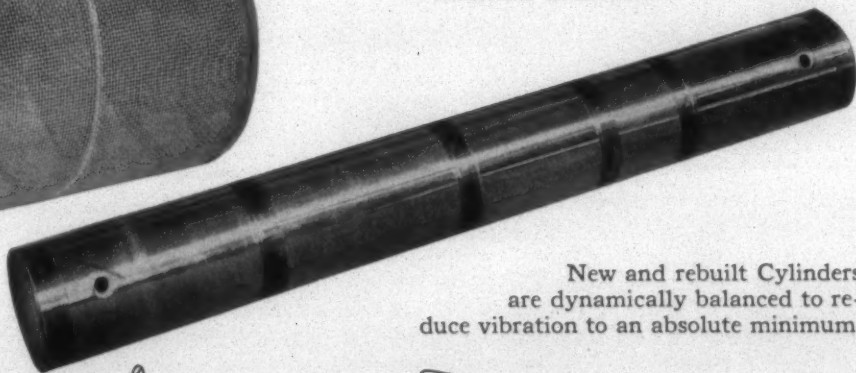
# MORE PRODUCTION AT LOWER COSTS with GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL PARTS

The quality and the profit of your end product starts at the beginning—where preparatory machinery must be geared for efficient, economical volume production. That's our job—a job for specialists with the reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service.

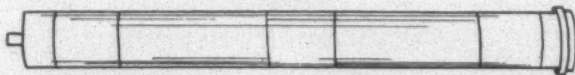
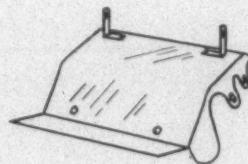
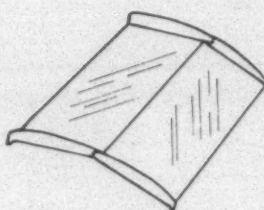
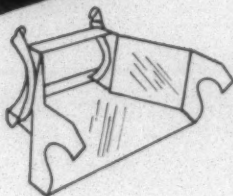
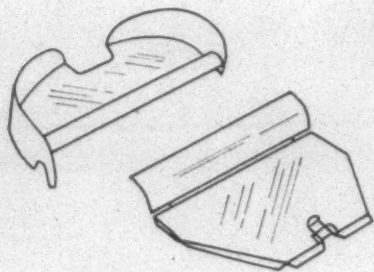
Standard type rib or perforated Card Screens are precision built on special jigs. Every screen is inspected and double checked for accuracy and tolerance.



Picker, Condenser and Waste Machine Screens of maximum strength and durability are constructed of the best materials available.



New and rebuilt Cylinders are dynamically balanced to reduce vibration to an absolute minimum.

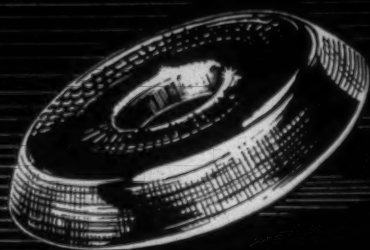


*Years of practical experience  
—the finest of raw materials  
—and precision machinery in  
the hands of skilled workmen  
go into every product.*

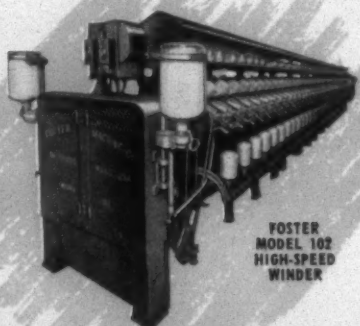
**GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, Inc.**  
**GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA**  
*A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS*



# Here's one . . .



# ...and there are 10,000 more!



**FOSTER  
MODEL 102  
HIGH-SPEED  
WINDER**

**FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY**  
Westfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Southern Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte,  
N. C.; Canadian Representative, Ross White-  
head & Co., Ltd., 1475 Mountain St., Montreal,  
Que., European Representative, Muschamp  
Taylor, Limited, Manchester, England.

That's right . . . each week an average of 10,000 small parts, like this disc tension washer, are specially treated to give you longer wear from a Foster Winder—more machine for your money.

These parts are first copper plated . . . buffed on special machines . . . and then nickel plated before inspection and assembly. Copper plating and buffing help close the surface pores of the metal and prevent pitting. The copper also serves as a bond for the nickel and prevents it from peeling off.

In addition, before being painted all Foster Winder die castings also undergo special treatment to prevent oxidation.

These are just two of the many steps in building a Foster machine which are aimed directly at reducing upkeep and improving the quality of yarns wound on them.

Does it pay off? Less spotty yarn — less subsequent fabric seconds tell part of the story. Part replacement at rates as low as \$3.50 per 100-spindle machine per year tell another. For the *complete* story on Foster winders — write today.

**FOSTER**



**WINDERS**

**QUALITY WINDERS FOR ALL TYPES OF YARNS**

# Why Mills Prefer **H&B TWISTERS**

H & B Twisters are built ruggedly — and exactly — to exact specifications for producing high quality finished yarn with an even twist.

They deliver a firm, well-shaped package, carrying the maximum yardage permissible within the natural limits imposed by traverse and ring diameter. Whether the yarn is twisted for duck, top quality broadcloths, gabardines or sewing thread, you can count on the final quality of the twisted yarn, as well as the safety, ease and economy of operation of the machine. Among the many features that assure trouble-free run-off in subsequent yarn operations are:

1. The ball bearing thrust washer in the builder drive that prevents dwelling at the top and bottom of the stroke and particularly aids high-speed winding.
2. Wet twisters are equipped with an automatic water feed control that maintains the same level in troughs, assuring even water penetration.
3. Replaceable bottom roll bearings to reduce maintenance cost.

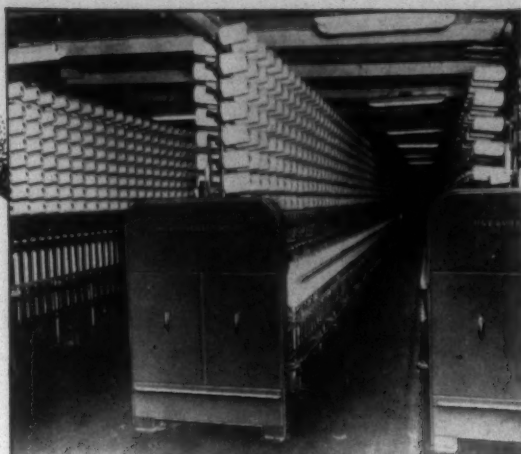
Supply packages on H & B Twisters can be beams as well as cones or tubes. Beam stands have ball bearings and a brake assembly which assures uniform and even tension let-off. Superstructure can have one or more beams. The shift to single beam operation is accomplished by moving one set of beam stands to the center position.

These and other additional efficiency features are why, when running yarn for tire cord, where perfect twist is required — most mills prefer H & B Beam Twisters.

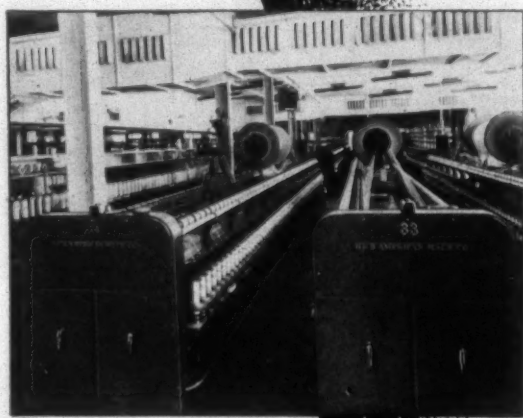
## HEAD END FEATURES:

1. All cut gears throughout.
2. Silent chain drive from cylinder to jack shaft.
3. Electric stop motion prevents starting of machine when doors are open.
4. Bijur lubrication system.
5. Doors swing open and away, making head end easily accessible for gear changes.

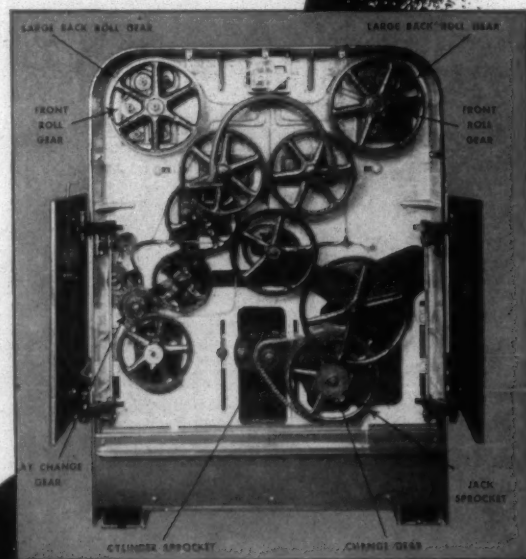
Ask to have an H & B Sales Representative call with the complete story of H & B quality twisting. Contact the main or a branch office — today.



**PACKAGE TWISTER**



**BEAM TWISTER**



**HEAD END**

# H&B

## AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

FACTORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT DIVISION • PANTUCKET, R. I., U. S. A.  
Branch Offices: Atlanta, Ga. — 815 Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C. — 523 West 4th Street  
Greenville, S. C. — 1510-11 Woodside Bldg.

**Builders of  
MODERN  
TEXTILE  
MACHINERY**



# Rayon Reports

Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y.

OCTOBER, 1951

## Avisco Develops New and Better Way to Stabilize Rayon Fabrics

### AVCOSET TREATMENT ELIMINATES PROGRESSIVE SHRINKAGE FABRICS ARE NOT WEAKENED BY BLEACHING AGENTS

The Avcozet process, an important and new advance in stabilizing rayon fabrics, has been developed by Avisco. It has two principal advantages. These are: that fabrics treated with it do not shrink progressively each time they are washed and they are not weakened by bleaching agents since there is a complete lack of chlorine retention.

#### Tested for Two Years

More than two years evaluation by Avisco's Textile Research Department at Marcus Hook, Pa., substantiate these advantages. Treated and tested exhaustively were a variety of weaves, mostly challis, chambray, fuji and other shirting-weight fabrics. Most of them were spun viscose rayon, but they also included mixtures of spun and filament viscose rayon, and blends of viscose rayon with acetate rayon and nylon.

The tests included up to fifty laboratory washings, both according to the regular shirting formula and multiple washings at the boil. During the more than two years the tests were in progress members of the Textile Research Department staff also amassed consid-

erable use data by wearing shirts stabilized with the Avcozet treatment.

Two commercial finishers have recently demonstrated that the Avcozet formula can be applied satisfactorily on a commercial scale. These two finishers are the Fontaine Converting Works, of Martinsville, Va., and the North Carolina Finishing Corp., of Salisbury, N. C.

#### Primarily for Shirting Weights

The Avcozet treatment, which uses a new alkali cellulose formula, is intended primarily for fabrics of shirting weight. While a slight loss of fabric strength is associated with the treatment, the many tests made so far indicate a loss of only 5 to 15 per cent. This compares favorably with the results achieved with other stabilizing processes.

Only a small amount of the chemicals used is consumed in controlling shrinkage within a two per cent tolerance. Normally the treatment adds but 0.5 to 1.0 per cent to the weight of the fabric.

#### No Special Equipment

Any well-equipped finishing plant already has on hand all the equipment

needed to apply the Avcozet treatment, and American Viscose Corporation plans to make it available to the trade on a royalty-free basis. The cost of applying it is comparable to that of other stabilizing processes.

Fabrics to which the new Avcozet treatment is applied must be predominantly viscose rayon, since only viscose fibers are affected by the formula. This affinity of the Avcozet chemicals for the viscose fiber, however, does not preclude applying the treatment to fabrics containing percentages of nylon, acetate rayon, or other fibers. Such blends are effectively stabilized by the Avcozet process.

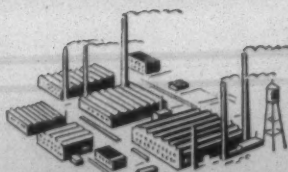
Inquiries about the Avcozet treatment are invited. Address: American Viscose Corporation, Converting Relations Department, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

## RAYON 20 YEARS AGO



NEW YORK, October, 1931 — Germany is now the leading exporter of rayon to the United States.

PARIS, October, 1931—Mlle. Suzy Vernon, a French actress, clothed in a rayon costume won the Grand Prix de l'Elegance given by The Society of French Arts and the National Society of Beaux Arts.



ROANOKE, Va., October, 1931 —The Viscose Co. has announced resumption of full time operations in its plant here.

### MAKE USE OF *Avisco*<sup>®</sup> 4-PLY SERVICE

To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

- 1 FIBER RESEARCH
- 2 FABRIC DESIGN
- 3 FABRIC PRODUCTION
- 4 FABRIC FINISHING

### AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

America's largest producer of rayon  
Sales Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.

# New growth for America's



Ever increasing demand for Fiberglas\* yarn has required rapid expansion of our manufacturing facilities. The newest Fiberglas yarn plant has just been completed at Anderson, South Carolina, and is now swinging into capacity production.

The demand for Fiberglas yarn stems from its successful use in a diversity of important applications. As our laboratories and plants have developed new and improved Fiberglas materials, alert weavers, converters, and manufacturers have put them to work. As a result, they have discovered unprecedented market opportunities.

The Armed Forces are also demanding large quantities of Fiberglas yarns. The same combination of Fiberglas characteristics that has given such remarkable performance qualities to civilian products is important in vital military equipment.

While military needs must, of course, come first, we believe that our new plant, plus the new production facilities now being added in existing mills, will help keep pace with your needs.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation,  
Textile Products Division,  
16 E. 56th St., New York 22, N. Y.

OWENS-CORNING  
**FIBERGLAS**

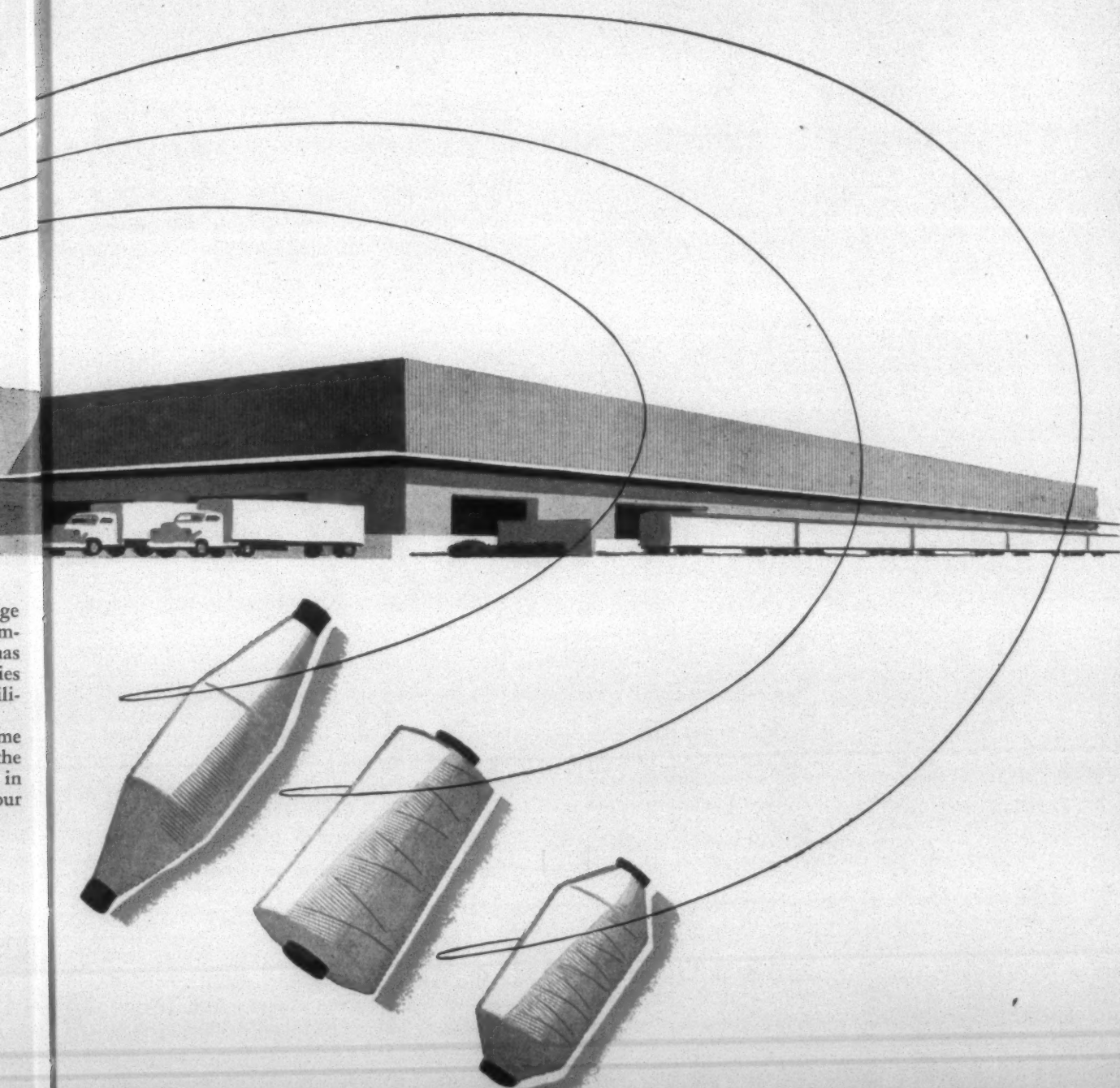
*Yarns*

\*Fiberglas is the trade-mark (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation for a variety

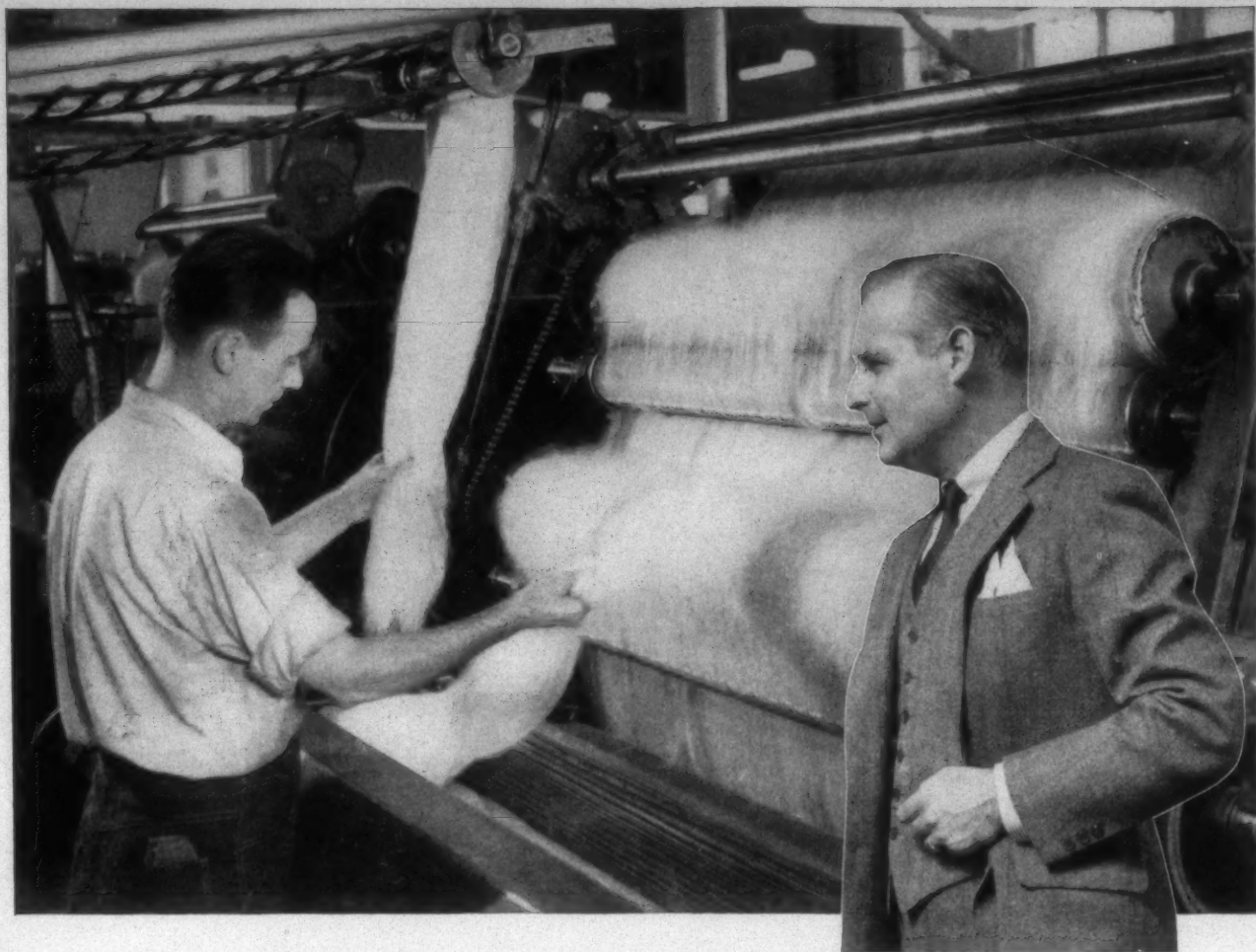
of products made of or with fibrous glass.



's fastest growing fiber!



FIBERGLAS IS IN YOUR LIFE . . . FOR GOOD!



## You've Taught Us a Lot in *84 years...*

From our daily contacts with you and hundreds of other mill men, we have accumulated an excellent understanding of your problems.

We know that mills welcome assistance that speeds up production, makes tough jobs easier, and increases efficiency.

That's why we invite you to talk over your problems with a Howard Brothers representative. Your dealing with him will be confidential in every way . . . and of course, there is no obligation on your part.

Contact our nearest plant or branch office now.

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.** WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS

*Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga. and Gastonia, N. C.*

*Branches: Philadelphia, Pa. and Blanco, Texas*

*Direct Representation in Canada*

A-3

**TUFFER**  
CARD CLOTHING

**IMPROVES PRODUCTION ALL ALONG THE LINE**



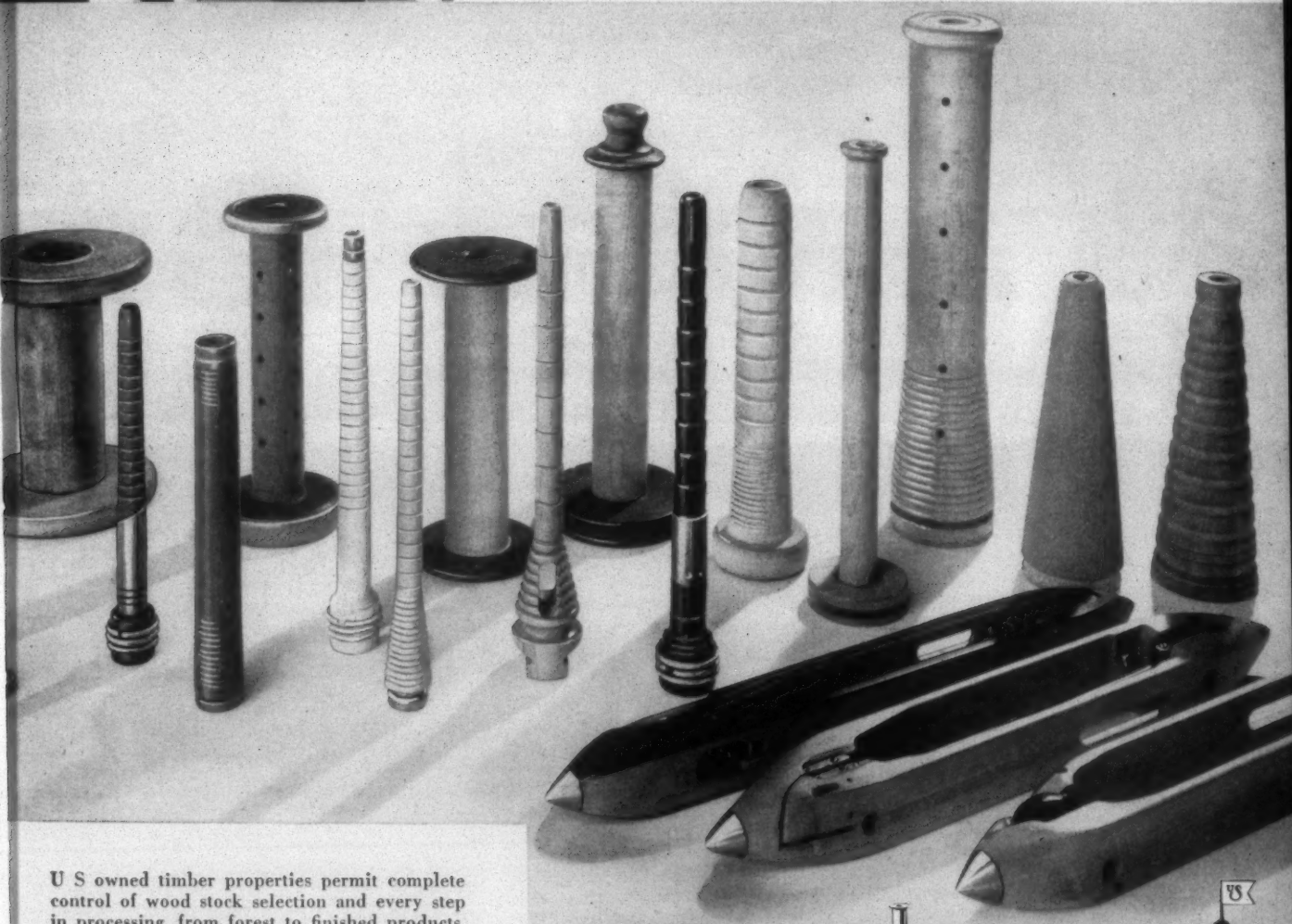


# These men speak your language

WHETHER it's the U S sales representative who calls on you, or the U S design and production engineers who back him up, you'll find they all "speak your language".

When you specify the performance standards you require, you can be sure they will be fully understood and achieved by these *specialists*. Their full-time job is delivering the best yarn carriers that money can buy, and the proof of their aptitude is the U S 93-year record of leadership.

Whether you are equipping a new mill or replacing worn out carriers, talk to a U S representative first. You'll find it pays . . . in better yarn and fabric quality, and in lower operating costs.



U S owned timber properties permit complete control of wood stock selection and every step in processing, from forest to finished products. Five manufacturing plants, North and South, provide ample facilities to produce and deliver promptly the cost-saving yarn carriers you need, in any quantity.

Anywhere in textile America, you are near the headquarters of a U S specialist in yarn carrier selection. He'll call at your request.



## U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

LAWRENCE, MASS. PROVIDENCE, R. I. • PHILADELPHIA, PA. JOHNSON CITY, TENN. •

GREENVILLE, S. C. • CHARLOTTE, N. C. • MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CHICAGO: Albert R. Brown, 80 E. Jackson Blvd., • LOS ANGELES: E. G. Pauls, 1762 W. Vernon Ave. • DALLAS: O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co. • CANADA: W. J. Westaway, Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont.



## Always Uniform

Starch, as well as golf balls, requires precision control in every manufacturing step to maintain unvarying high quality.

That's why over the years Victor Mill Starch has become known far and wide as "The Weaver's Friend."

Victor provides better penetration, stronger warps, smoother surface, less shedding, fewer slashing problems. Rely on it . . . and the Kever man who serves you.

TEXTILE SALES DIVISION  
1200 WOODSIDE BUILDING  
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA  
Charles C. Switzer, Manager

THE KEEVER STARCH CO. ★ GENERAL OFFICES ★ COLUMBUS 15, OHIO  
Corn, wheat and other grain products for industry since 1898



*Your Best Buy—NATIONAL ANILINE DYES*



*Growing integrated production makes National Aniline  
the preferred source for both civilian and military dyestuffs.  
For unusual color effects, ask National Technical Service  
to provide exact matches and low-cost formulas based on available*

## *National Aniline Dyes*

*For prompt service on the colors you need, write, wire or phone our nearest office.*

**NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION**  
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION  
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

Boston Providence Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco  
Portland, Ore. Greensboro Charlotte Richmond Atlanta  
Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Toronto





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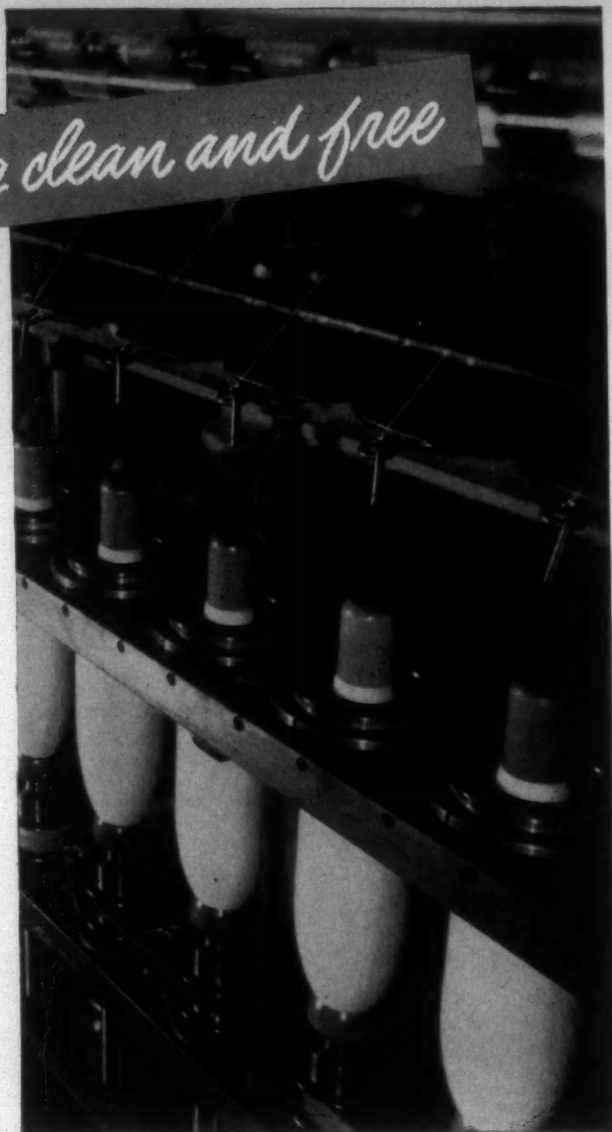
*Keep them spinning clean and free*



with

# Gulfspin

an outstanding new oil  
that reduces friction,  
wear, and cleaning costs



Gulfspin keeps spindles remarkably clean—much cleaner than ordinary spindle oils. Here's why: Gulfspin is not only highly resistant to the formation of sludge but also has the remarkable ability to prevent sludge from depositing on blades and bolsters. Result: reduced cleaning costs and end breakage.

Gulfspin has excellent load carrying characteristics which insure against excessive wear in cast iron bolsters. This means freedom from spindle wobble and lower maintenance expense.

This quality oil helps reduce starting torque in spindles, and it does not increase in viscosity even after long service. Thus power consumption is kept at much lower levels than are possible with ordinary spindle oils. And it helps protect spindle parts against rust.

Users of Gulfspin report a complete absence of

sludge deposits and absolutely no increase in power consumption after months of service. See for yourself on your frames—that this new spindle oil is better in every way. Write, wire, or phone your nearest Gulf office and ask a Gulf Lubrication Engineer to call.

**Gulf Oil Corporation • Gulf Refining Company**

GULF BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.





## CANNON MILLS COMPANY

*Makers of Famous Cannon Towels and Sheets*



Selling Agents  
CANNON MILLS, INC.  
70 WORTH ST.  
NEW YORK

KANNAPOLIS, NORTH CAROLINA, U. S. A.

March 19, 1951

Lindley Nurseries, Inc.  
P. O. Box H  
Greensboro, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We have had a great many compliments on the shrubbery planting around the front of our new office building, and I would like to thank you for the careful selection of these plants.

So far, only one of them has decided that life is not worth living. It is an *Ilex Burfordi* two and one-half feet high, planted at the north end of the office. Will you please have one of these dropped off when you have a truck coming through Kannapolis.

It was a pleasure visiting your nursery two weeks ago, and I am confident that the plants suggested for Mr. Fisher will be just what he needs.

Very truly yours,

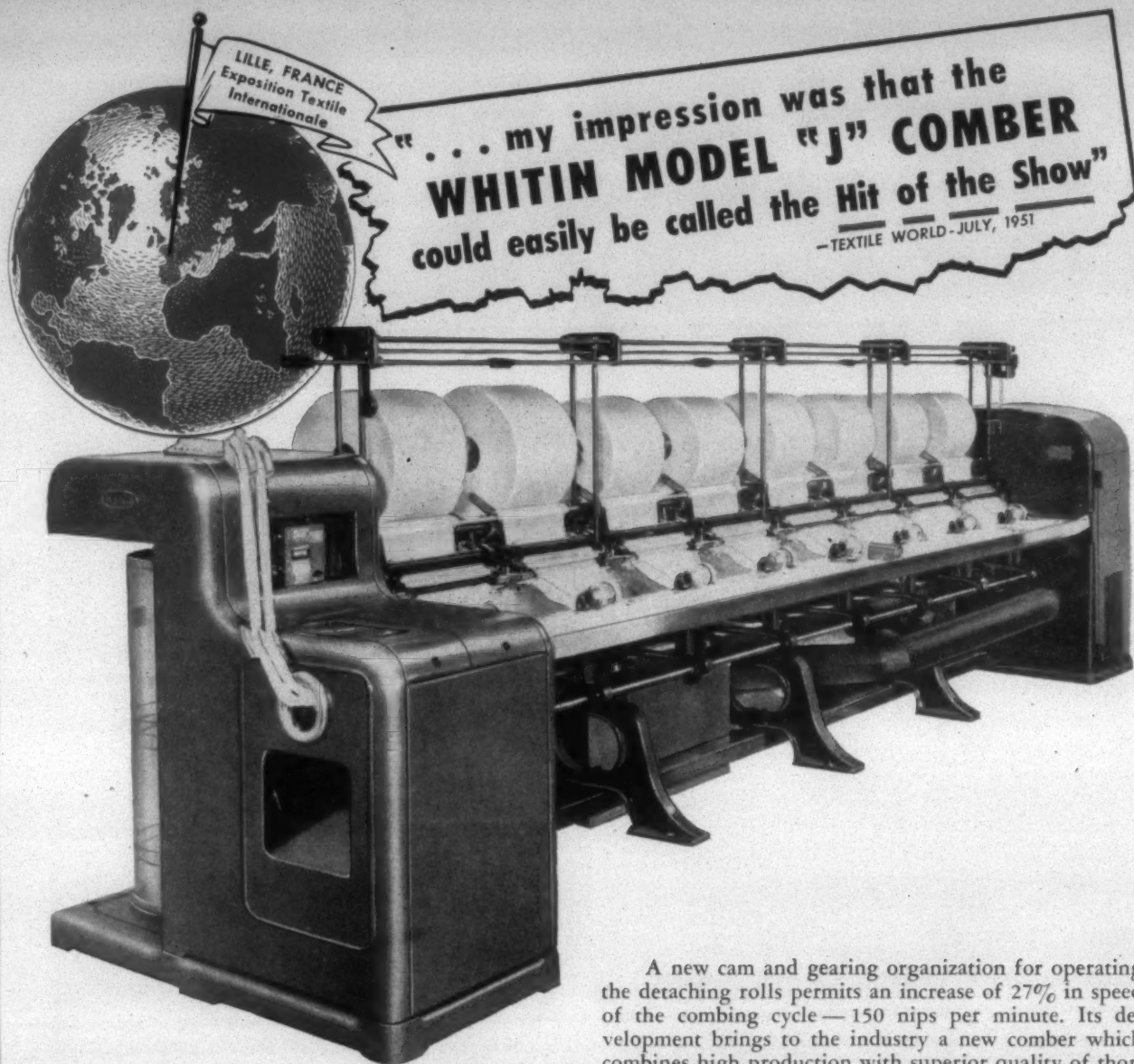
*Joe C. Ridenhour*  
Joe C. Ridenhour

bbs

**Lindley**  
NURSERIES Inc.

GREENSBORO, N. C.





In a comprehensive review of Lille's International Textile Exposition, published in the July issue of Textile World, the author writes, in part, "I talked with many people from other countries, and a majority of them seemed most intrigued with Whitin Machine Works' Model "J" Comber . . . my impression was that it could easily be called the *hit of the show*."

When so many mill executives from all parts of the world show such enthusiastic interest in one particular machine, that machine must have much to recommend it. The Model "J" Comber was instantly recognized as an advance of major importance by production-minded representatives of all mills manufacturing quality combed yarns.

A new cam and gearing organization for operating the detaching rolls permits an increase of 27% in speed of the combing cycle—150 nips per minute. Its development brings to the industry a new comber which combines high production with superior quality of thoroughly combed sliver. The comber is capable of producing an average of 34 pounds per hour.

A 14" coiler can carried on a can table that receives a circular but non-rotating motion now takes two slivers instead of the usual one. Slivers are smoothly coiled, free from twist insertion, easily separated when being fed to the drawing frame. Reduces number of cans needed in drawing process by 50%. The width of draw box has been increased to 9½" insuring better drafting of fibres.

You'll find the new Whitin Model "J" Comber a worthy addition to an already famous line of textile machines—a notable example of quality machinery built for long service and profitable performance.

*Write today for our illustrated folder describing the new Model "J" Comber.*

# Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS  
CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA. • SPARTANBURG, S. C. • DEXTER, ME.



Installation of Saco-Lowell Combers  
at China Grove Cotton Mills Company

# 20

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES ON THE

## SACO-LOWELL COMBER

AND 17 OF THEM ARE EXCLUSIVE!

### THE SACO-LOWELL COMBER ASSURES THESE ADVANTAGES

- ✓ A better combed sliver.
- ✓ Remarkably uniform yard-to-yard and inch-to-inch sliver weights
- ✓ Accurate control of noil percentage from every head.
- ✓ Very small proportion of long-staple fibre in the noil.
- ✓ Materially increased production per head and per unit of floor space.
- ✓ Efficiency frequently reaches 90% and sometimes better.
- ✓ Negligible adjustment and maintenance costs.
- ✓ Lower unit costs for the complete combing operation.

### THESE FEATURES MAKE POSSIBLE TWICE THE PRODUCTION OF THE CONVENTIONAL COMBER!

It's no wonder, then, that the manufacturer of combed yarns who is using Saco-Lowell combing equipment has important advantages over competition. He can substantially improve the quality of his product, save waste, and lower his manufacturing and maintenance costs.

Through its high degree of fibre selecting ability, the Saco-Lowell Comber can produce a yarn of superior sheen and bloom, and with less noils than any other comber known.

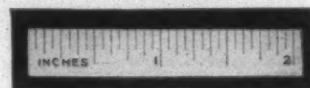
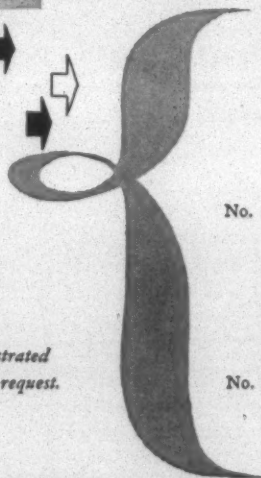
### PULLED SAMPLES OF NOILS FROM TWO COMBERS

A Saco-Lowell Comber and Comber "C" were being tested simultaneously in a mill using 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " American cotton. The combers were adjusted to take out 17% waste. Sample No. 1, from Comber "C," contains 23.8% fibre over 1" long, as compared with 10.7% in Sample No. 2, from the Saco-Lowell Comber.

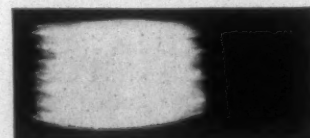
Regardless of the cost of cotton, the recovery of an additional 13.1% spinnable fibre has an appreciable effect on the cost of the yarn. It is a saving which no mill operating combers can afford to overlook.

### COMBING IS AN ASSURANCE OF QUALITY.

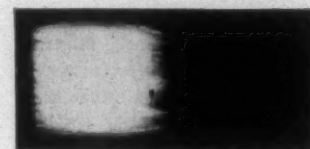
... and the Saco-Lowell Comber assures quality, with profit. An illustrated brochure giving technical and engineering data will be forwarded on request.



No. 1



No. 2



# SACO-LOWELL

60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.

Shops at BIDDEFORD, MAINE and SANFORD, N. C.

SALES OFFICES: CHARLOTTE • GREENVILLE • ATLANTA





# Hunter Pointers

4

An audience of 14,000 is expected at the mammoth Fashion Panorama of New York's entire fashion industry at Madison Square Garden, Nov. 8.

--Men's Wear magazine

With production doubled, with power, soap, water and steam consumption reduced, and an over-all saving of two men, the Hunter Flex Reel washer installed at Arnold Print Works, No. Adams, Mass., has more than proved to be a profitable investment, according to Joseph Merlini, in charge of finishing at the plant.

--American Wool and Cotton Reporter

Allotments of controlled materials for textile machinery for the fourth quarter are roughly about 30 per cent under those of the third quarter of this year.

--Daily News Record

George Sanders, moving-picture actor whose hobby is inventing, is perfecting a plastic all-purpose suit for men "that can be taken off at night, hung in the shower, sprayed, and in a twinkling be clean and dry...It will lend itself to mass production."

--Saturday Evening Post

I hope George burns the blueprints once he gets this perfected. There are plenty of mild lunatics around who might go for that sort of thing.

--E.M. Ruttenber, in Daily News Record

A series of broadcasts on recent textile research starts this month, running for 26 weeks, over a network of Southern and New England stations.

--J.W. Valentine Co., sponsors

A trimming machine that cuts filling threads from the selvage of cloth being unrolled has been developed by Muschamp Taylor, Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

--Textile Industries

A motion picture produced to combat industrial accidents in textile mills is now ready, after two years of planning and filming.

--No. Carolina Industrial Commission

New England Textile Foundation has awarded 41 scholarships for the 1951-52 scholastic year.

--Textile World

The increased use of vending machines for in-plant feeding of employees is foreseen by many mills, especially smaller plants.

--Textile World

The productivity (output per man hour) of American industry is not increasing as it should, according to a survey showing only 38% of firms claiming their productivity ahead of last year.

--Mill & Factory

The textile industry now consumes about a quarter of all industrial chemicals sold.

--Chemical Engineering

Production of a new acrylic fiber temporarily called X-51, has been started in small amounts by American Cyanamid Co. at a pilot plant.

--Textile World

At least 50% of the employees have a difficult time reading and understanding management messages according to a study of 50 industrial house organs.

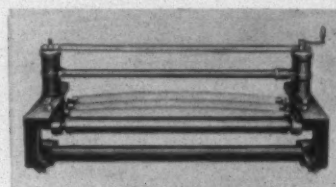
--Personnel Journal

A T-shaped sprinkler head is designed to break up water into a fine enough pattern to fill the area from ceiling to floor.

--Modern Industry

The influence of Persian designs and the primitive influence are increasing in prints for sport shirts.

--Daily News Record



## News from the field

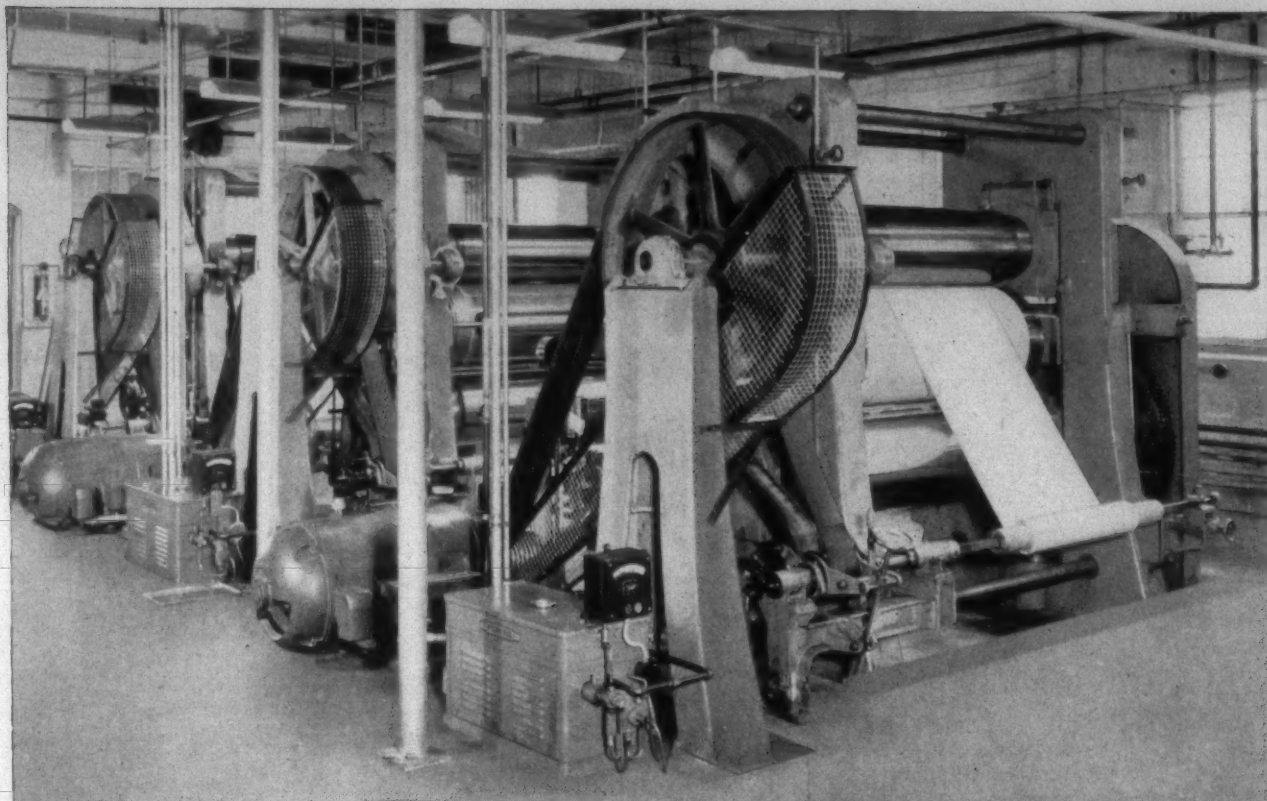
Hunter has real progress to report for its first year as owner of Thomas Leyland Machinery Co. Leyland-Mycok rubber, neoprene or metal clutch Expanders for cotton, wool and synthetic mills have been improved both from a manufacturing and engineering point of view for better results and less maintenance. A new Hunter plant at Greenville, S. C., has just been opened to give full engineering and service help in the Southern territory.

# JAMES HUNTER MACHINE CO.

FOUNDED 1847

North Adams, Mass.

PREPARATION AND WET FINISHING EQUIPMENT  
FOR WOOL, WORSTED & SYNTHETICS



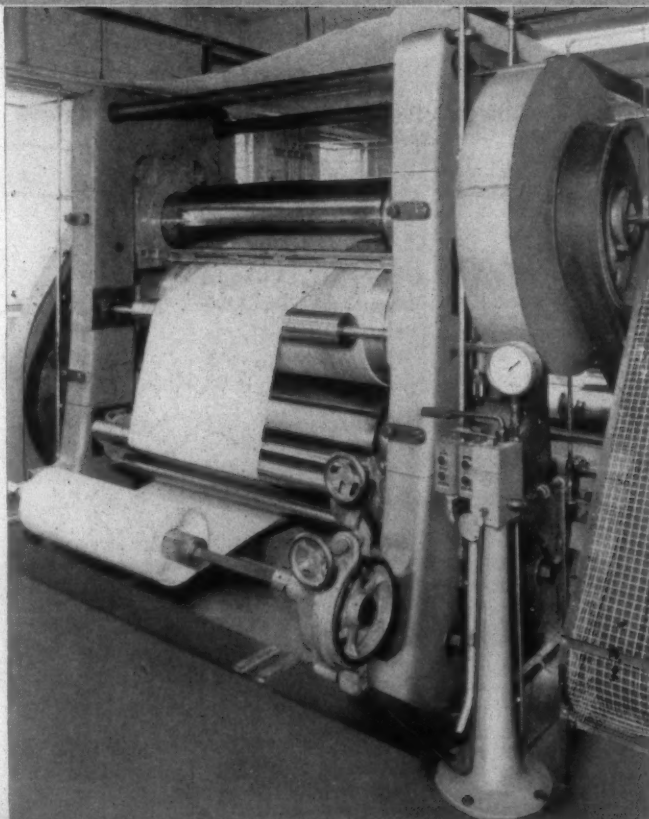
## *Customer's Verdict:*

**"Friction calender of the year"**

**"Smoothest running friction  
calender ever built"**

Battery of three Perkins Friction Calenders incorporating new and proven ideas which contribute to smooth operation and high efficiency; roller bearings leakproof for life-time—seals eliminated; hydraulic equipment with built-in accumulator, self-contained in compact housing; friction drive by chain, easily adjustable for any friction percentage desired; all other details of construction up to the highest standards of engineering.

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NOISELESSNESS**



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**LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF CALENDER ROLLS IN THE WORLD**

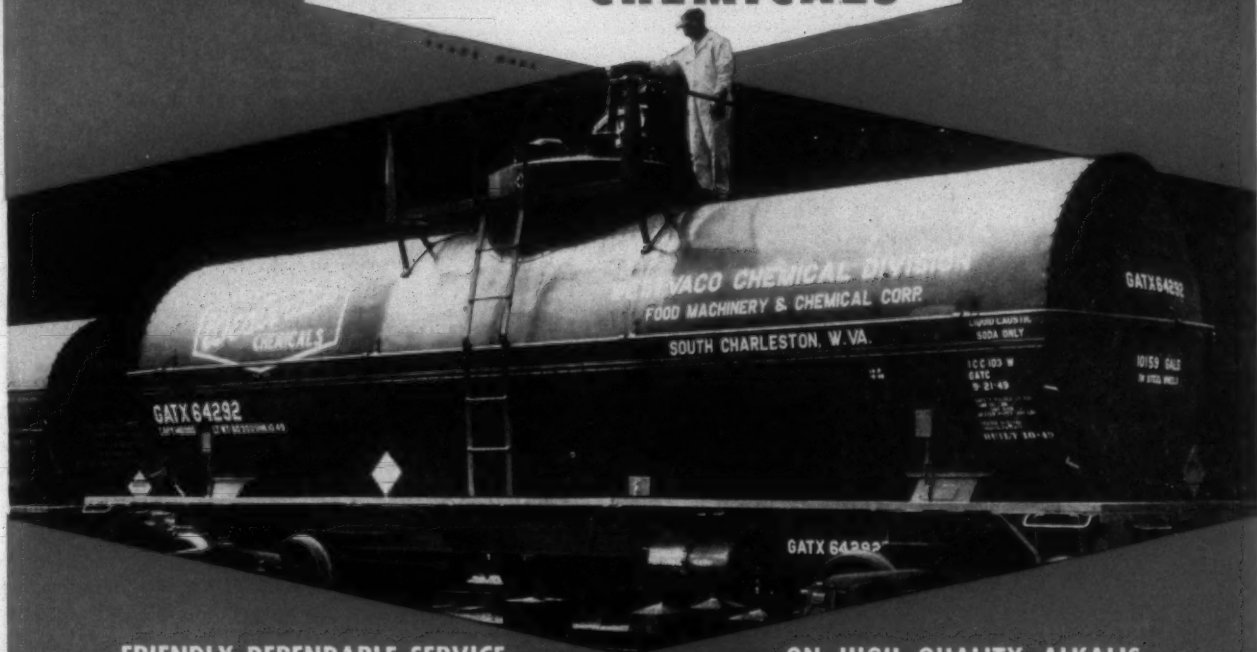


AROUND THE CLOCK

AROUND THE CALENDAR

# Westvaco<sup>®</sup>

## CHEMICALS



FRIENDLY DEPENDABLE SERVICE

ON HIGH QUALITY ALKALIS

# CAUSTIC SODA

Liquid 50%, Standard and Rayon Grades

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Flake and Solid, 76% Na<sub>2</sub>O

## CAUSTIC POTASH

Liquid 45%, Flake and Solid\*

## NATURAL SODA ASH

Light and Dense

We pioneered the production of electrolytic Caustic Soda away back in 1904 . . . now are a major producer with growing output of all three principal alkalis.

But today — as always — each customer's monthly requirements are still a matter of continuous concern in the "corner offices." When you deal with Westvaco, you do business with men who can give you a prompt "Yes or No" on any alkali question.

If we aren't furnishing a fair share of your requirements, we will welcome a chance to talk things over with you.

\*Liquid 50% also available, shipped in tank cars only.

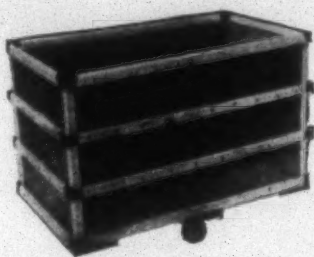
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Fibre  
Truck



This is a sturdy truck upon which you can depend for long and satisfactory service.

Compare its specifications with those of any other fibre truck.

- .090 vulcanized fibre, securely riveted to hardwood rails with solid steel rivets. These solid rivets are placed at short intervals to prevent buckling.
- Hardwood solid or slatted bottom, sanded to a smooth finish.
- Heavy duty metal top rail.
- Heavy duty metal corners.
- Casters securely bolted to bottom.
- Finished in clear lacquer, or painted, for added protection against moisture.

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Mr. Paul Eurey.....Lincolnton, N. C.  
Industrial Suppliers, Inc.  
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Fall River Mill Supply Co.  
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Mr. Theodore Huston  
2601 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## EXCEL

### Textile Supply Co.

"Excel Trucks Excel"

LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

## WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

### Wonders Never Cease

**W**ONDERS never cease. Union leaders have just received a taste of their own medicine in a sort of union-within-a-union dispute. It's a repetition of the tactics used last winter by the railroad switchmen—only this time it involves women members of an independent union of office workers employed, amazingly enough, by a C. I. O. union—the Communications Workers of America.

The women, or their husbands, telephoned in to the C.I.O.-C.W.A. headquarters here to say they were sick and were not reporting for work.

This independent office workers union, it develops, had already recently asked its management—in this case, the union—to agree to a union shop arrangement here.

The grievance, says the president of the independent union, is not pay but is principally "the way management is handling their own group of employees. They are not carrying out the practices they would have the telephone company carry out."

We submit that when members of a union engage in a labor dispute with another union by whom they are employed, and that when the issue involved is the way the employer-union is handling the employee-union, that's news.—*The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.*

### Mills North And South

**T**HE head of one of New Bedford's big cotton mills declares that unless the gap between Southern and Northern wages is closed New Bedford and Fall River mills may not be able to continue operations.

After a survey, whose findings were announced last May, a National Planning Association Committee said industries in Southern cities pay roughly the same wage rates that are paid in other cities of equivalent size. It was added that differences show up when wages in small Southern towns are compared with those in Northern metropolitan centers. Most of the industries surveyed said they would not have risked their investment in new Southern locations simply on account of wage differentials, because they consider any such differentials as only temporary.

In locating industries basic factors were found to be markets, materials and labor; then come transportation, taxes, climate, suitable sites and community living conditions. The report said further that the supply of labor, low turnover and absenteeism and satisfactory labor attitudes are more important to industries than the South's "allegedly cheap labor."

Demand for consumer goods has been constantly growing in the South. That comes from increased purchasing power, and that in turn means increased earnings.

The South does not want to build its industry on low wages. It might be pointed out, however, that Northern workers must spend more for housing, heating and lighting. (For climatic reasons industries in the North must spend more for construction than Southern industries.) Southern workers who have as high wages in dollars are really better off than Northern workers.

We believe, moreover, it is undoubtedly true that many New England cotton mills are at a disadvantage because their machinery is not the most modern and efficient.—*Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock, Ark.

### Good For All

**C**OTTON textile manufacturing is big business, when measured by its 500,000 employees, six and one-half billion dollar annual output, its annual payroll of well over a billion dollars, its huge plant investment. It is, in fact, America's third largest industry.

But, the cotton textile industry is one that has many owners. Actually, it is a collection of many small businesses. Its great magnitude does not imply giant corporations, but a number of relatively small units, a thousand or more, no one of which makes up more than four per cent of the total. The average mill accounts for only a minor fraction of one per cent of the industry's business.

Whenever we are adding up the benefits of the American business system, we would be wise to remember what makes it go. If we want it to keep on producing and multiplying its benefits, we must protect it from the Socialistic trends that would destroy the source of its energy. We need to re-





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**A. A. T. C. C.**

For its progressive Contributions to the Textile Industry

Since 1901 Jacques Wolf & Co. has been actively engaged in anticipating and meeting the chemical needs of a wide group of industries. Those 50 years have seen many changes in materials and methods; and during that time Jacques Wolf & Co. has aimed to do more than just keep pace with the procession.

The growth of our company from its humble beginnings, its increased prestige and the esteemed confidence of our many friends are the result of a service well rendered. On this our 50th anniversary, we rededicate our company, its facilities and know-how to this service. Our aspiration is to continue to serve our customers intelligently, efficiently and to be ever ready for the next step ahead as the Textile Industry marches forward to new goals of achievement!

Visit our Booth #76

**JACQUES WOLF & CO.**  
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# THE "JUNIOR CLEANER"

## *Does a "Man-Size" Job!*

For use between hopper and conveyor.

Delivers to regular cleaning line.

Completely opens and pre-cleans small amount of cotton delivered to each hopper in battery, so that machines in regular cleaning lines do more cleaning with less staple breakage.

Requires 43" between hopper and conveyor table.

### PROVED BY TEST



*Shown above is a complete installation of "JUNIOR CLEANERS" in opening room of an Alabama mill.*

*Manufactured by*

**GASTONIA TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.**

**GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA**

### WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING—

member that profits are the spark plug of the American system.

It was profits that enabled this plant to carry out a modernization program over a period of years, replacing out-of-date equipment with the latest type of equipment and machines. As pointed out not long ago, this company would have been out of business ten years ago if profits had not made possible this modernization and expansion program.

Before we swallow the Communist line that profits are evil, we should note that almost anyone in this country, whether he happens to own stock or not, can make quite a list of both things and rights which are his and his family's which have resulted from the profit system. The "things" are self-evident in the material possessions we enjoy—the radios, the automobiles, the refrigerators; the rights are the freedoms we have in so many forms which also rest upon our industrial democracy.

Another word for profit is incentive, and it's a basic fact of human behavior that men must have an incentive to invest money, found businesses, expand them, invent new products and processes, and do any of the things that have built the American system and created jobs, wages and opportunity.

A stockholder, or a wage earner, a company or an industry must be able to make a fair return or the spark plug will fail to produce the necessary spark.

This is a vital fact which more Americans need to recognize, not as a favor to someone else, but for their own personal welfare. They need to understand what makes the system go, or it will begin to run down and everybody will lose. Let's remember this when someone wants you to believe that it is a terrible thing for your company to make a profit. That's something for us to be happy about, for we are a part of this company, and when it prospers, we prosper too.—*The Spinnit*, Dyersburg (Tenn.) Cotton Products, Inc.

### Still On Throne

FOR all his being kicked around, King Cotton is a much bigger factor in the South's economy than he was in the era which went with the wind. We simply need a re-appraisal of cotton. It may not be accurate to call it





## Assures Uniformity!

*Installation of a Modern Tower Slasher assures uniformity of product in your warp-sizing operation.*

### *Here's Why . . .*

- ✓ Precise control of tension and stretch assured throughout slasher by multi-motor drive and Tower precision rolls.
- ✓ Vibration problems eliminated and perfect alignment assured throughout creel, size box and head end, by structural rigidity of frame.
- ✓ Duplication of correct speed and tension settings for various yarn sheets instantly obtained through precision controls and instrumentation.
- ✓ Rolling and taping eliminated and uniform circulation of size assured by size box design.
- ✓ Uniform temperature throughout size box assured by efficient heating and insulation methods.
- ✓ Thorough cleaning of size box simplified by easy accessibility and rapid dumping.
- ✓ Accessibility of comb to slasher tender improved by head end arrangement.

*"Uniform quality control" is built into the Tower Slasher. Production speeds limited only by yarn strength. Now you can produce better warps, faster and at reduced costs.*

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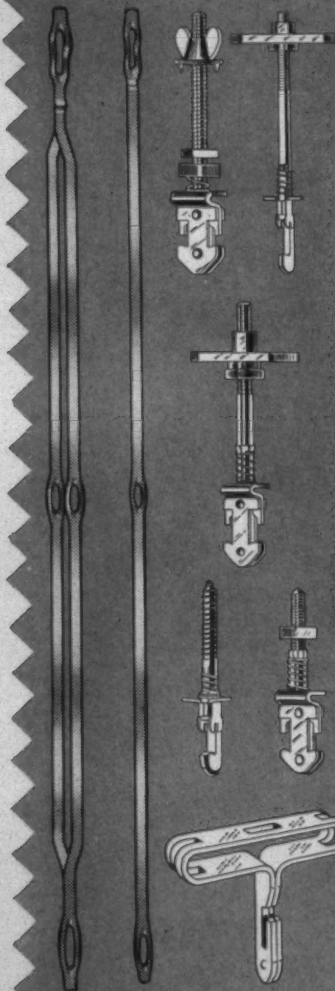
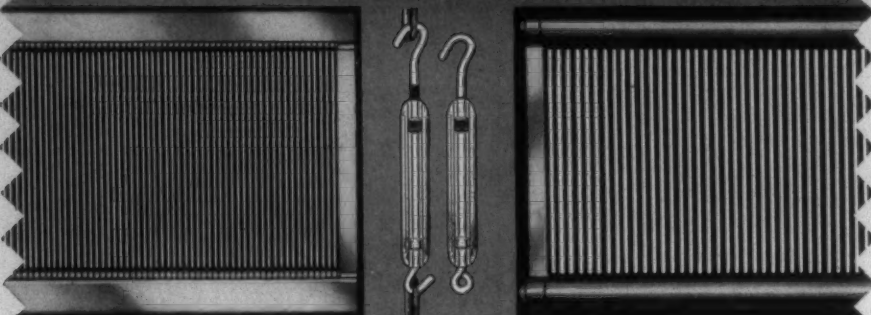
**Northern and Canadian Representative**  
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## *Tower Iron Works*

**Established 1835**

**50 BORDEN STREET, PROVIDENCE 3, RHODE ISLAND**

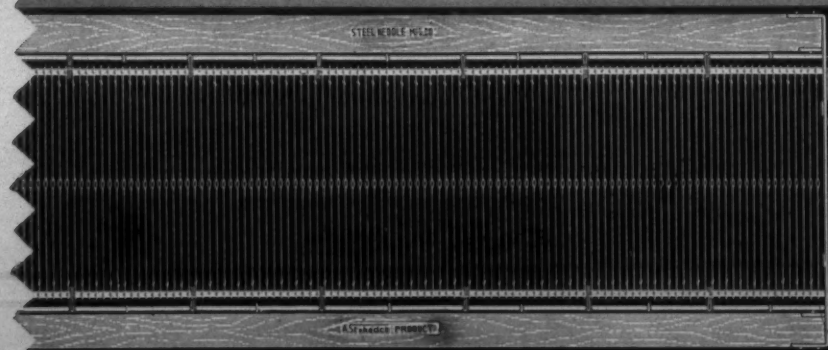
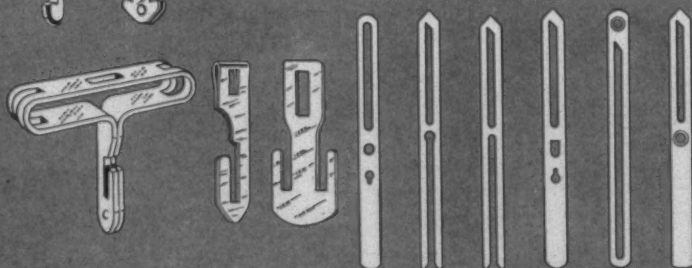
# Sthedco and Southern



## LOOK FOR STHEDCO and SOUTHERN TRADE NAMES THAT LEAD THE FIELD IN QUALITY

Over 200 U.S. Patent grants justify the pride of this company in its many contributions to the textile industry. Mills the world over know the advantages of the standards in Quality and Service set by the trade names STEHEDCO and SOUTHERN. Tracing briefly the early developments which led up to these standards, they find that the early pioneering efforts of this, now, huge organization, have culminated in accomplishing its many objectives.

Through its constant research and experimentation it has brought about many major changes and improvements in loom harness equipment and will continue to seek future improvements, through constant research and development of new materials, designs, construction and methods.



Products that "Weave the World's Needs!"

### WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING—

*the king, but neither is it correct to say it has been dethroned by industrial newcomers to the region. Cotton is now sharing its throne, a much larger one than it ever occupied before.*

A few simple figures tell the story.

Back in 1920, when synthetic fibers were generally in the test tube stage of development, the average American used 24 pounds of cotton annually. Now the average person in the country uses 33 pounds of cotton a year—and this is in spite of the fact that synthetics now represent about 20 per cent of the total consumption of all textile fibers.

But that doesn't mean that cotton has been replaced by that 20 per cent of synthetic fibers. It means simply that the base of the textile industry has been broadened. As the synthetic fiber industry grows the entire textile industry expands.

It's a story, too, which is told in our expanding economy. The population of the United States has increased by some 45 million since 1920, and by approximately 25 million since 1930. The nation's cotton crop this year is estimated at 17 million bales. It was approximately 14 million bales in 1930.

Cotton's position in the South has been strengthened by the region's gaining predominance in cotton manufacturing. The balance of power in this field passed from New England in the 1920s, and today the South has 80 per cent of the country's cotton manufacturing industry. There are more spindles within a radius of 50 miles of Charlotte than in all New England.

This remains the "Land of Cotton."  
—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

### Not Confined To Dixie

THERE was great indignation expressed by writers in other sections of the nation some weeks ago when a band of Georgia strikers overturned an automobile and fatally injured a non-striker.

It was an incident at which great indignation should have been expressed. But some writers from other areas saw the episode as the peg upon which to hang a general indictment of the South for its alleged backwardness in labor relations and its recurrent manifestations of brutality and violence.

The latest report of strike brutality



involves an incident in which a mob of nearly 200 strikers or sympathizers stoned the homes of workers who refused to join their walkout at a textile mill and beat the wife of the plant's personnel manager. The mob was finally dispersed by gunfire.

That report comes not from Georgia, but from the town of Dighton in staid Massachusetts.

Such violence is inexcusable and is to be deplored wherever it occurs. But those writers who have so severely assailed the South for the outcroppings of labor difficulties which have occurred here should take note that rioting and violence are not confined to Dixie.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Journal*.

## Manifestation Of Faith

**T**HE speed with which 400,000 shares of Cone Mills Corporation common stock was snapped up when offered the buying public Wednesday writes a commentary which cannot escape notice of financial and economic observers.

The entire issue, placed on sale one morning, had been sold by mid-afternoon of the same day.

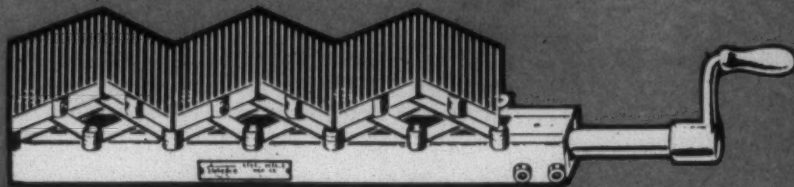
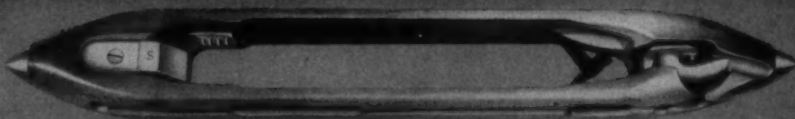
Obviously there is no shortage of funds, of money to put into sound investment, when the opportunity is offered. The pessimistic will find it difficult indeed to bolster up what have been their doleful views by this demonstration.

More specifically the speedy sale testifies to the faith and confidence which the investing public, especially here in the Greensboro area, have in this pioneer textile industry, its sound management under the Cone family and its bright future.

This attestation is all the more significant in that it comes during a period when business has been slack in the industry generally and certain misgivings have been the natural result. Patently the public which bought Cone Mills stock in such volume and with such rapidity have complete confidence in the future of the industry and the vigorous recovery from the present slack period.

The Cone company, the textile industry and a North Carolina and Southern economy which have a tremendous stake in that industry have every reason to be pleased by Wednesday's show of faith, confidence and reassurance on the investing public's part.—*Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News*.

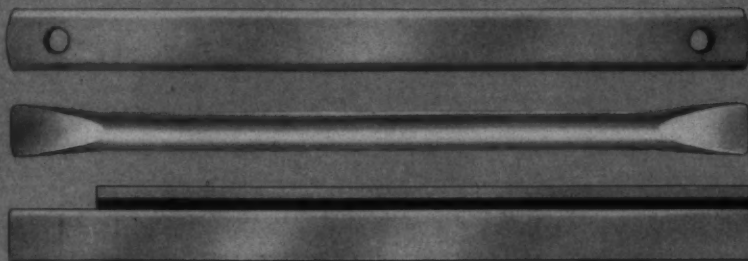
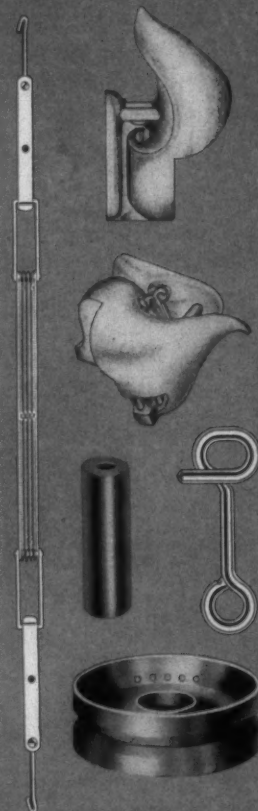
# Stehedco and Southern



## LOOK FOR STEHEDCO and SOUTHERN TRADE NAMES THAT LEAD THE FIELD IN SERVICE

The service obtainable from the loom harness manufacturer is as important to the mill as product quality. The Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, not content with producing better loom harness equipment and accessories, has made every effort to provide the most efficient and economical distribution and service possible. The location of their many large plants and branch offices has been strategically planned for the benefit of the textile industry.

Competent staffs of Field Engineers are maintained for the express purpose of assisting with mill problems. These men appreciate new applications; they understand what successful product performance means.



## STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

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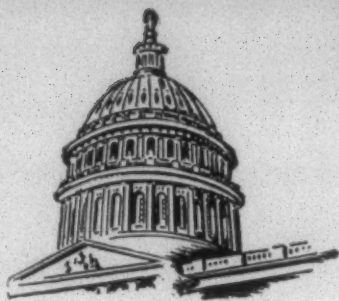
Other Offices and Plants

Greenville, S. C. • Atlanta, Ga. • Greensboro, N. C. • Providence, R. I.

**SOUTHERN SHUTTLES** Paris Plant... Greenville, S. C.  
A Division of STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

**STEEL HEDDLE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**  
310 St. Hubert Street Granby, Quebec, Canada

**Products that "Weave the World's Needs!"**



# WATCHING

# WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Move of the Wage Stabilization Board to "investigate" all wage structures in and around the Aiken hydrogen bomb project is regarded as having A.F.L. inspiration. C.I.O. has not yet moved in, but is ready to do so after building work is done. It's deemed to be an opening wedge to drive upward all wage structures in the South, and accomplish full unionization of Southern industry. Aim is to spread out from Aiken over all of the industrialized South.

Concerns at Aiken are being "investigated for not paying higher wages" on the excuse that labor is being "pirated" and manpower shortages produced. In reality, there's a surplus of applicants for work on the project. The big labor leaders feel the seventh round of wage increases cannot be pushed to new high levels unless the South can be whipped into line and made to pay substantially higher wages, too.

Truman's order dropping an "iron curtain" on information on government activities is deemed in Congress as intended to check more exposures of scandals in government. In addition to military information, it can be equally applied to such things as R.F.C. scandals in lending, Communists in government, mink coats and deep freezers. The lid has scarcely been lifted on scandals in internal revenue.

This order does not apply to data given to committees of Congress in closed sessions and later released for publication. This has been the course of most of the authentic information on national defense effort. Neither will it seal off information from this source on scandals in government.

With four months of the new fiscal year passed, only about one-sixth of the total budget for this year has been finally appropriated. Speaker Rayburn is taking his Appropriations Committee to task for the delay, but the committee retorts that Rayburn is the chief scuttler of speed in acceding to the Truman wish to do away with the single-package spending bill.

Under the one-package bill, used for the first time last year, about \$2 billion was slashed from Truman spending proposals. This year the House spending committee has cut about \$3 billion from Truman proposals, but under maneuvering in House and Senate passage of separate bills, this sum, and some more, has been put back into the bills.

Appropriations Committee Chairman Cannon says that with the many spending bills this year, "never in history has there been so much confusion, waste and delay in appropriations." Under the



# HERE'S HOW BAHAN MOTOR DRIVES

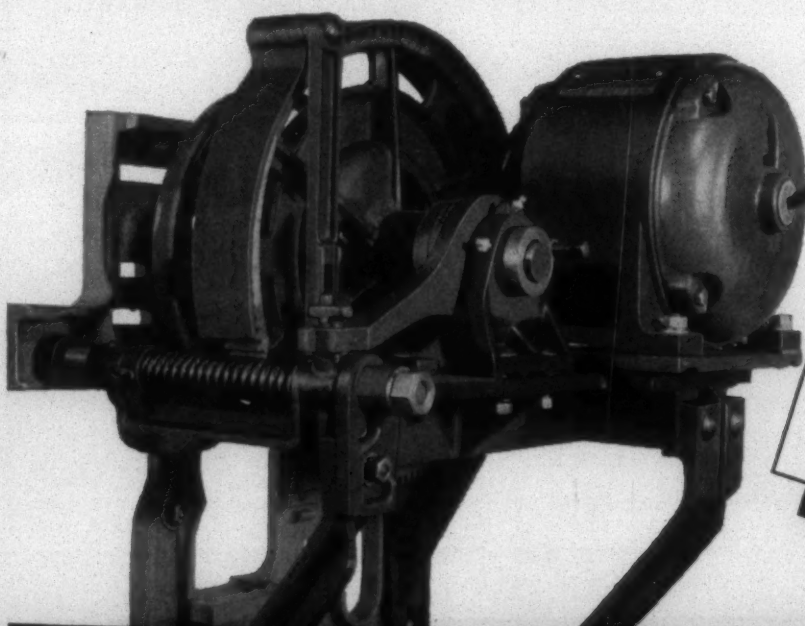
**help cut costs  
and improve production!**

**DESIGNED** to provide a highly efficient loom-driving unit that operates shift after shift with smooth, dependable precision.

**MOUNTED** directly to the loomside, Bahan Motor Drives keep a rigid alignment with the crankshaft and operate with less vibration and friction.

**ASSEMBLED** before shipment, each unit comes complete and ready for immediate installation.

**INSTALLED** with ease on all model looms. Tapered bushing eliminates danger of bending crankshaft. Ideal for use with new NEMA frame motors.



## SPECIFICATIONS BAHAN MODEL "C" MOTOR DRIVE

- Two ball thrust bearings
- Tapered bushing
- Grease-lubricated bearings
- Complete with hand wheel (or brake wheel)
- Choice of 8-pitch or 10-pitch gears
- Complete with new heavy-duty motor



## BAHAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CO., Inc.

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF RELIABLE TEXTILE MACHINERY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

Greenville, South Carolina

separate bills this Congress has moved into a new high in federal spending. Ultimately it may be evident that probably \$10 billion could be dispensed with without real injury to defense or civilian needs.

Chairman George and the Senate Finance Committee, rather than the House Ways and Means Committee, will balk next year on levying more taxes. Truman is expected to ask for another seven to ten billion, and the House undoubtedly will pass a tax bill. But there's good prospect it will be pigeon-holed by the Senate committee.

Studies in federal spending by Roswell Magill, former Treasury undersecretary, indicate that only \$24 billion of the \$71.6 billion Truman budget is subject to review or control of Congress. Cold fact, says Magill, is that Congress may hold the strings, but it has completely lost control of the purse, and knows very little of most of the spending.

Leon Keyserling is master-minding Truman's economics these days. He tells Truman the national income will reach \$400 billion within the next four years, due to inflated dollars of course, and the country can stand still more sky-high taxes. He holds that government spending and taxes must continue to rise to buoy an "expanding economy."

A.F.L. big league politics, aiming at defeat of "foes" in the House and Senate, are backfiring badly. This opposition is welcomed by most of those on the "purge" list, who generally have opposed Truman policies. They recall the Taft victory of 435,000 last year over all of the opposition the labor groups could master.

A.F.L. is now avowedly in politics, as deep as the Communists, and construing politics to be one of its fixed purposes. It aims at breaking down the political influence of local and minor union leaders with members, and putting them under the sway of the big national leaders. Also the groundwork is laid for setting up a new Socialist Labor Party, if that is what A.F.L. leaders have in mind.

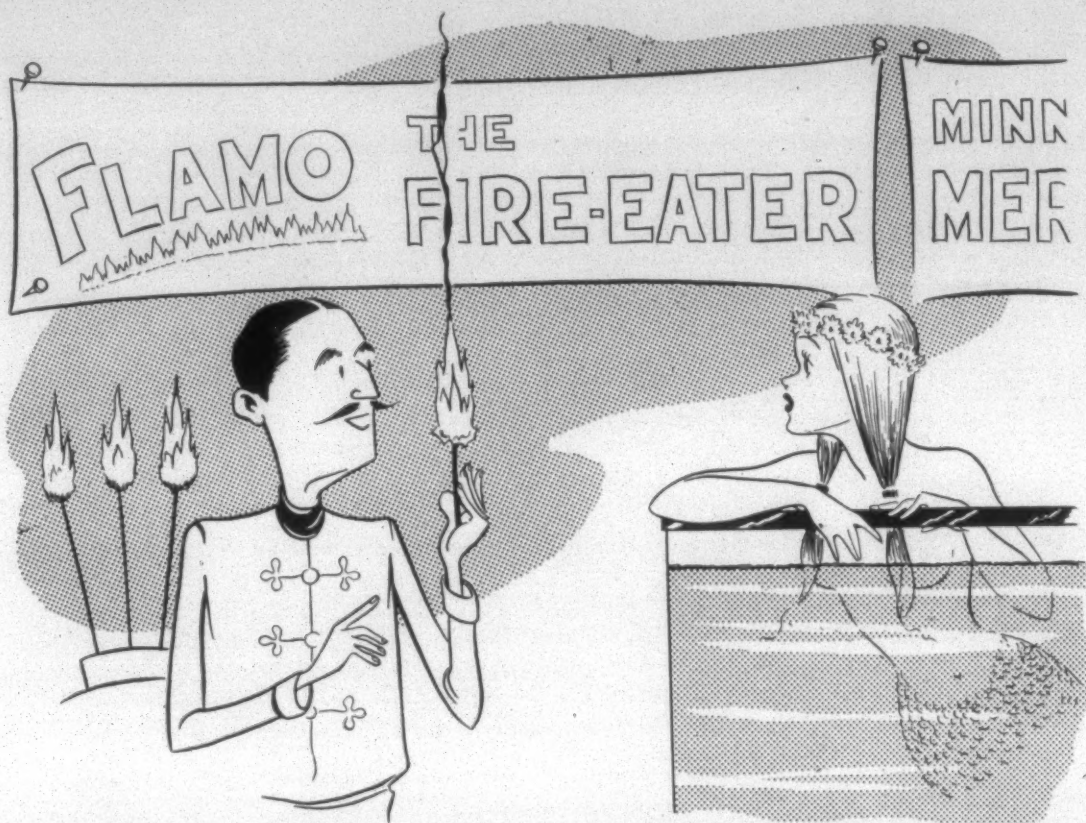
Eisenhower's candidacy is not making headway among seasoned Republicans in Congress, who profess ignorance of his party affiliation. They insist on candidates who are well-known Republicans. The names most frequently mentioned are Senator Taft and General MacArthur.

Leaders in both parties grudgingly admit MacArthur is the strongest and most strategic "dark horse" in either party on the 1952 horizon. They admit, too, that right now he looks unbeatable at the polls.

Tentative plan of some Truman leaders to push Fred Vinson for presidential nomination next year has the vigorous opposition of fellow Kentuckian Alben Barkley. Whatever Truman's intention, Barkley wants renomination, and Kentucky's constitution prohibits that state's electors from voting for more than one native son.

Political opposition to Truman in Southern states is growing





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For 25 years, Dillard Paper Company has been meeting the paper requirements of Southern industries and institutions with the best paper available—delivered **WHEN** it is needed.

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1926

Twenty-five Years of Service and Experience

1951

and hardening, say members of Congress from these states. Truman forces are mobilizing Young Democrats to resist the Southern move to restore the two-thirds rule in party nominations. There are warning flashes of an epochal battle in the coming convention, pivoted on restoring the two-thirds rule and throwing out Truman's civil rights declarations. If this is done Truman not only could not be renominated, but could not run on the party platform if he was nominated.

There's lots of sympathy in Western states for the Southerners' position on the two-thirds rule. Some parts of the West oppose Truman policies as much as the South. New leaders -- Byrnes, George, Byrd, Russell, Holland and Stennis, are heading the Southerners. Truman forces have no one of equal capacity to match them.

Truman forces are focusing on discrediting Senator McCarthy, and, if possible, gaining his expulsion from the Senate. His charges of "Reds" in the State Department and dictating Far Eastern policy, has aroused Truman. McCarthy's income tax returns are under scrutiny. It's expected an effort will be made to indict him on some claim as a tax dodger, or at least show him to the country as climbing from "rags to riches."

Adroit suggestion of Senator Benton (D., Conn.) to invoke "economic reprisals" against the South for opposition to civil rights and to lifting segregation has brought the issue to white heat in Congress cloak rooms. Benton is joined by Humphrey (D., Minn.) who wants to change Senate rules to force a vote on civil rights. Negro lobbyists are actively supporting Benton and Humphrey.

Test of the constitutionality of Washington's segregated school system is moving closer to a decision in the Supreme Court. The Court has agreed to hear the case. At issue is whether white schools shall be required to admit Negro students that wish to attend.

Other United Nations members who joined this country in Korea are urging now that all U. N. troops quietly withdraw. Pressure on this country to get out of Korea, or abandon South Korea, and even Japan, to the "Reds," is becoming intense. In two months of "armistice" the Chinese have built up tremendous military resources.

Armed Services Committee members in Congress are pessimistic over the outlook in Korea, based on what Pentagon officials have told them. "Red" forces during the lull have built up strength to a high point, and there is no real end to the fighting in sight. Some generals see no chance of a victory short of a long war of attrition, and heavy losses in American casualties.

Top aides of Truman continue to play up the Russian war danger, and to urge more military spending. But, significantly, Britain is entering into long term trading deals with Romania and other Soviet satellites, obviously with Russian approval.



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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

P. O. Box 1225 . CHARLOTTE 1, N. C. . Telephone 3-3173  
— Offices and Plant: 218 West Morehead Street, Charlotte 2 —

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## Two Kinds Of Democrats

Democrats may now be divided into two classes, Dixiecrat Democrats and Yankeeocrat Democrats.

Dixiecrat Democrats are Democrats who feel that Section IX and Section X of the Bill of Rights were solemn and binding obligations between the sovereign States and the Federal government they created.

Those sections were:

*Section IX.* The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

*Section X.* The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

There are many thousands of Dixiecrat Democrats in the Northern States and also many Republicans who hold the same beliefs relative to the intent and purpose of Sections IX and X of the Bill of Rights.

Yankeeocrat Democrats are Democrats who hold that the Northern States should have the right to prescribe laws and make regulations for the conduct of the people of the South and that only the first eight sections of the Bill of Rights should be given any consideration.

Yankeeocrat Democrats, in the Southern States, are Federal office holders, relatives of Federal office holders and those who seem to feel that for the sake of party regularity they should be willing to sell the South down the river and have the conduct of its people controlled by laws made at Washington, D. C.

Northern Republicans have more regard for the Bill of

Rights and can be depended upon to be fairer to the people of the South than Yankeeocrat Democrats either North or South.

There are today only two kinds of Democrats, Dixiecrat Democrats and Yankeeocrat Democrats. There are no other Democrats.

## Aspects Of The Cotton Situation

Dr. Claudius Murchison, economic advisor for the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, has rendered a service to the cotton textile industry by his analysis of the cotton situation.

He presented his analysis at a Charlotte meeting of the Board of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute held last September and many who heard him expressed regret that he had not presented the statement a few weeks earlier.

The world carry-over Aug. 1 was only four months' supply. Of the expected increase in world cotton production of 8.5 million bales, 7.2 will be supplied by U. S. The foreign increase will be 1-2 or 1.3, according to International Cotton Advisory Committee estimates.

Most of the foreign increase is non-competitive, from the point of view of our exports, consisting mainly of Egyptian, Indian and Communist growths. Certainly the *increase* in foreign production which is competitive with American exports would be considerably less than one million bales.

Since last year's foreign consumption was handicapped by the shortage of American cotton and by excessively high prices of other growths, and since world spindlage has in the meantime shown substantial growth (in Japan over a million spindles) an increase of foreign consumption should be expected for the coming year.

Total foreign demand will be substantially greater than consumption, because of the necessity of rebuilding stocks. Foreign stocks declined last year by 1.1 million bales, despite an already short condition of supply.

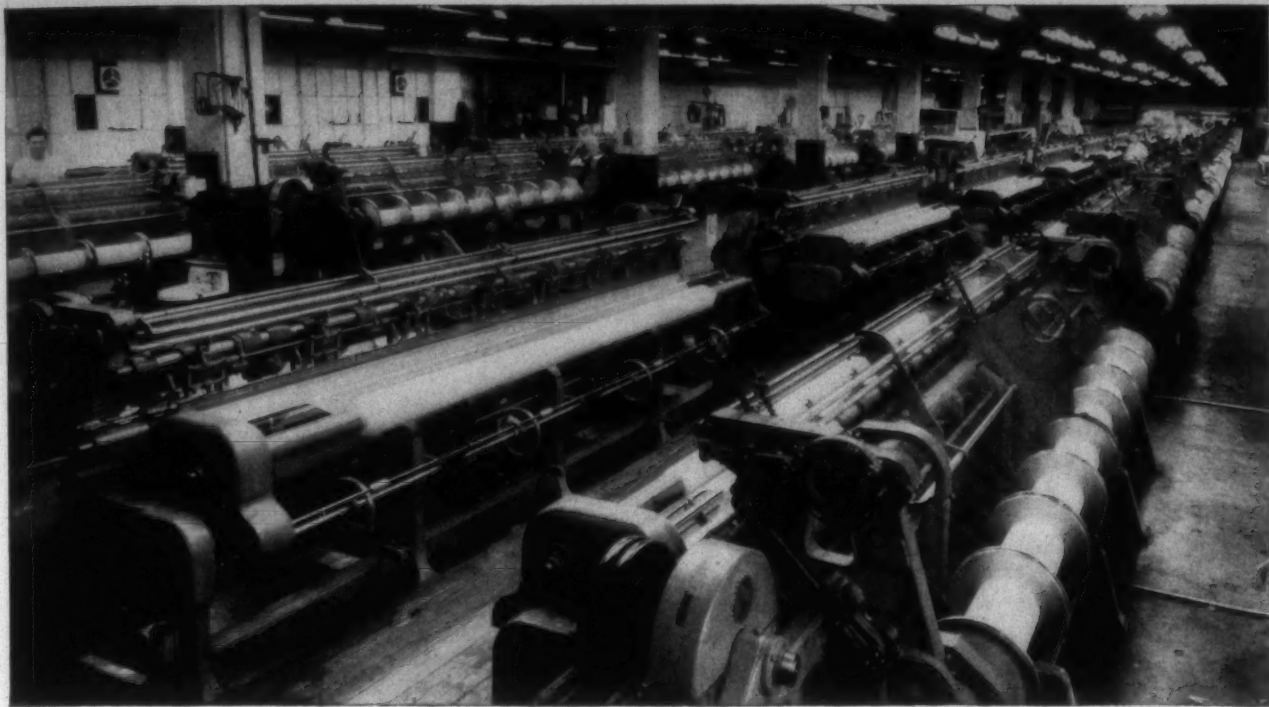
Foreign countries will need to enlarge stocks by at least two million bales during the coming year in order to be in a comfortable working position. If consumption is expanded by as much as one to 1.5 million bales, as seems logical, the need for larger stocks of at least two million bales, should produce a total increase of requirements of from three to 3.5 million bales, of which 1.2 or 1.3 would be supplied from foreign sources. The conclusion follows that foreign takings of American cotton this year will need to show an increase of at least 1.8 million bales over last year, and could easily represent an increase of two million bales.

Should this analysis be confirmed, the American situation for 1951-52 looks about as follows:

| <i>Supply</i>      |      | <i>Disposition</i> |      |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Carry-over . . . . | 2.2  | Carry over . . . . | 2.9  |
| Production . . . . | 17.2 | Consumption . .    | 10.5 |
| Imports . . . . .  | .2   | Exports . . . . .  | 6.2  |
|                    |      |                    |      |
| Total . . . . .    | 19.6 | Total . . . . .    | 19.6 |

Even if the above export estimate should prove slightly excessive and the consumption estimate should not be quite realized, the extreme smallness of the carry-over figure could make possible the absorption of the differences without in any way creating a bearish condition. There is





BANGOR MILLS

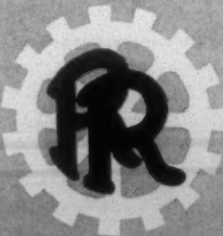
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## TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1951 —

- Nov. 2—Annual meeting, **QUARTERMASTER ASSOCIATION**, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- Nov. 3—**SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A.**, Clemson (S. C.) College Chapel.
- Nov. 3—**NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION, S.T.A.**, Y.M.C.A. Building, High Point, N. C.
- Nov. 3—**ALABAMA TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES**, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
- Nov. 7—**A.A.T.T.**, Builders Club, New York City.
- Nov. 8-9—Annual meeting, **TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**, New York City.
- Nov. 10—**PIEDMONT DIVISION, S.T.A.**, North Carolina Vocational Textile School, Belmont, N. C.
- Nov. 26-Dec. 1—**EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES**, Grand Central Palace, New York City.
- Nov. 29-30—**SPINNER-BREEDER CONFERENCE**, Clemson, S. C.
- Nov. 30—Textile session (in conjunction with annual national meeting), **AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
- Dec. 1—**SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Patien, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Dec. 3—**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGISTS**, Builders Club, New York City.
- Dec. 8—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, LaGrange, Ga.
- Dec. 13-14—Film, Sheet and Coated Fabrics Division, **SOCIETY OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY**, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

— 1952 —

- Jan. 14-17—**PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW**, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Feb. 13-15—**COTTON RESEARCH CLINIC**, Pinehurst, N. C.
- March 3-7—Spring meeting and committee week, **A.S.T.M.**, Hotel Statler, Cleveland, O.
- April 3-4—Spring meeting, **TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSOCIATION**, A. French School of Textiles, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.
- April 16-17—Spring meeting, **FIBER SOCIETY**, Clemson (S. C.) House Hotel.
- April 16-18—Annual convention, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA**, Boca Raton (Fla.) Hotel and Club.
- May 6-9—**INTERNATIONAL LIGHTING EXPOSITION AND CONFERENCE**, Cleveland (Ohio) Auditorium.
- May 12-17—**NATIONAL COTTON WEEK**.
- May 15-17—Annual outing, **CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION**, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.
- May 15-17—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE**, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
- June 12-14—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.
- June 23-27—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Hotel Statler, New York City.
- Oct. 6-11—**SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION**, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.
- Nov. 6-8—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Boston, Mass.

— 1953 —

- Sept. 17-19—Annual national convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

— 1954 —

- April 26-May 1—**AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION**, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.

## EDITORIALS

definitely not a condition of burdensome surplus in this picture, when the total world situation is considered.

Should American farmers hold a very large part of their cotton by putting it in the government loan, a very tight cotton situation could develop before the end of the 1950-51 cotton year.

## Great Britain In Distress

The time was when Great Britain was the most powerful nation in the world and there was no small nation which dared defy her.

Her ships sailed the seven seas and her colonies, including such large areas as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, provided her with raw materials and an immense market for manufactured goods.

India secured its independence and now Egypt has announced that it will no longer take orders from nor permit Great Britain to control the Suez Canal.

Iran has had the temerity to take over the British oil fields and refinery plants which were built and have been operated in her country.

With India gone, Great Britain no longer has such great need to control the Suez Canal but from a military standpoint, it was important for it to remain in her hands.

In England, a socialistic form of government has control and taxes have become so high that there is little incentive to build industries and the working man has to pay as taxes such a large portion of his earnings after reaching a certain very low figure, that he sees little reason to work after his wages have reached that point.

In spite of the fact that Great Britain has in years past put many things over on the United States, the crumbling of her empire deprives us of a very much needed ally.

Great Britain has always had a well justified reputation for national integrity, just as her citizens have led the world in reputation for business integrity.

When the rulers and leaders of Great Britain made an agreement with the United States, or any other country, we knew that it would be carried out to the letter even if it was not in writing.

The United States and Great Britain, if Great Britain could have retained her power, would have ruled the world and that would have been well because neither has any desire for more land and both have a sincere desire to establish world peace upon a permanent basis.

The fact that the United States gave up Cuba after the Spanish-American War and recently gave complete freedom to the Philippines, should convince the people of the world that we have no desire to annex other areas.

Great Britain was, at one time, a ruthless aggressor nation but in recent years has not been guilty of aggression and has become an ardent advocate of world peace.

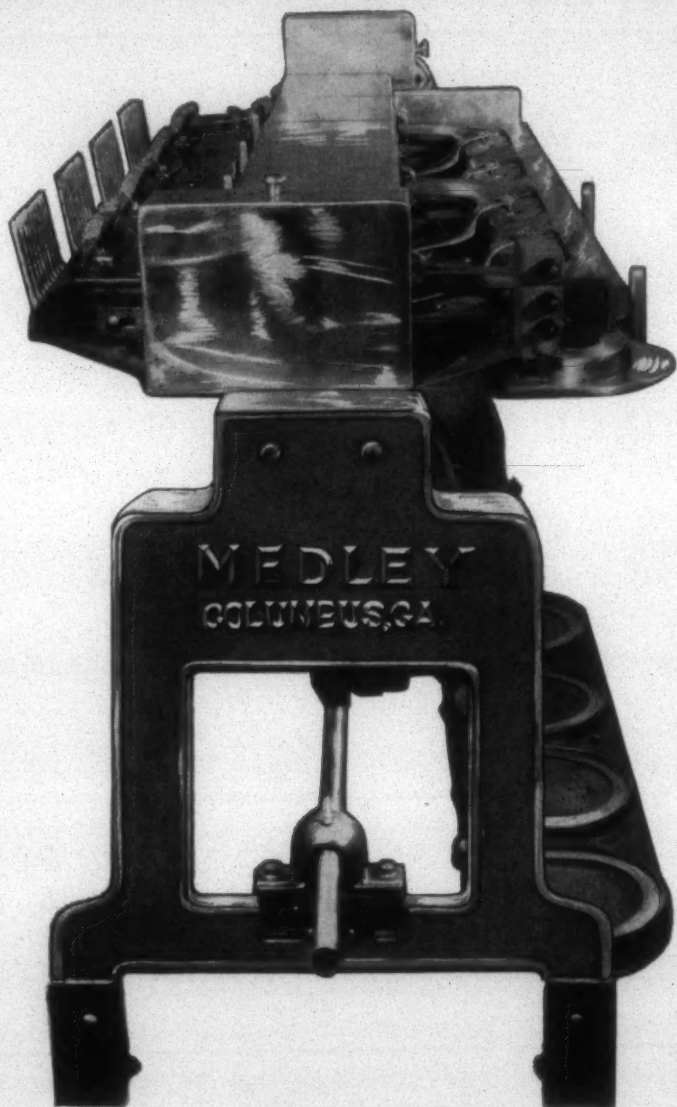
The crumbling of the British empire, and socialism in England, have deprived the United States of its most powerful and most sincere ally and placed a great amount of additional responsibility upon this country.

There are very few, if any, other countries in this world whom we can trust or who will not cut our throats when it suits their selfish purposes.

Great Britain had its faults but its integrity was unquestioned and, as its empire crumbles, the United States will realize, more and more, that it has suffered a terrific loss.



# FIRST THINGS FIRST



When you have difficulties with your yarn uniformity, where do you look? Do you check this non-uniformity back through the roving and drawing frames? If you do, you may realize that once non-uniformity is put into sliver, it is there to stay and increase with processing. Why not get your yarn off to a good start by installing a change-over by MEDLEY, makers of Precision Sealed Ball Bearing Rolls and Drawing Frames?

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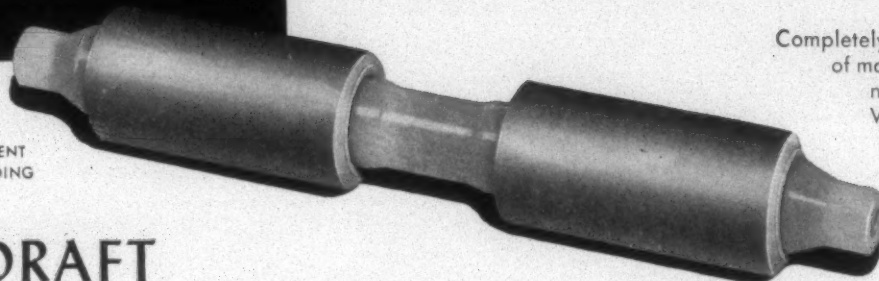
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Every industry suffers from corrosion in some form, yet much of this waste can be avoided by taking these steps:

1. Check manufacturing equipment, storage tanks, and other items exposed to corrosive fumes, acids, alkalies, or moisture.
2. Arrange to protect them with AMERCOAT — the corrosion resistant coatings, each built to conquer specific industrial corrosion problems.

Manufacturers in nearly every industry have found that it pays to protect — protect with AMERCOAT.

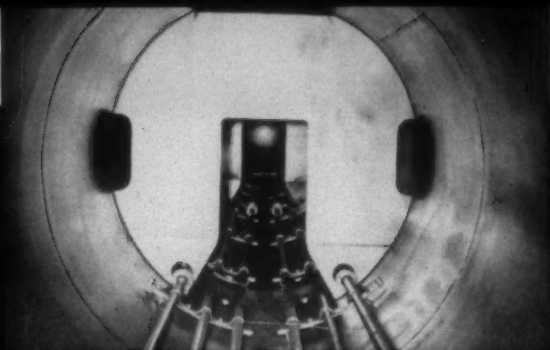
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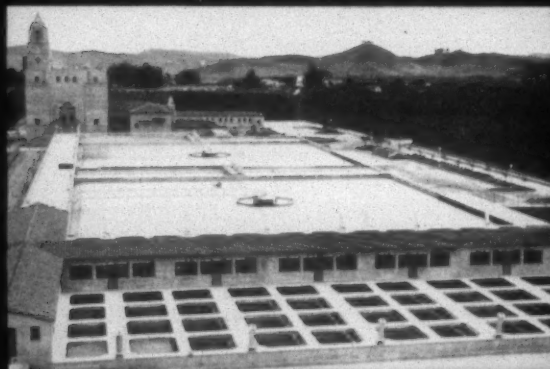
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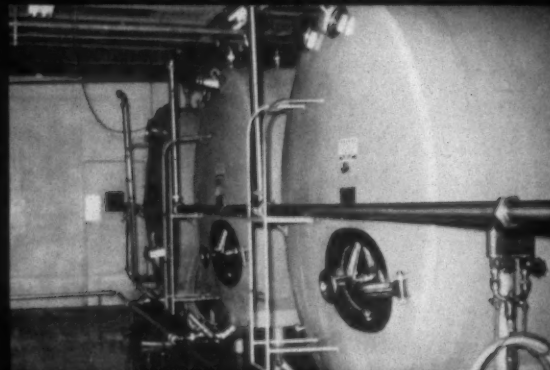


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(Photo Courtesy Metropolitan Water District of Southern California)

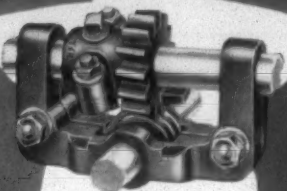


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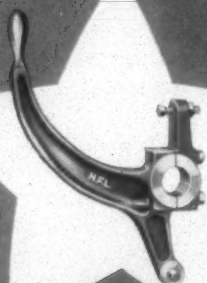
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**MORE THAN 2000** well-managed textile mills are benefiting daily by this Livermore policy. They are letting **HFL IMPROVED LOOM PARTS** help to improve their competitive fabric quality. They realize, as we do, that nothing is static about **LIVERMORE LEADERSHIP**.



## Combed And Carded Yarn Conventions

**Y**ARN manufacturers, at their recent annual conventions, were urged by Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, not to allow the size of the current cotton crop to lull them into a sense of security or complacency.

Speaking before meetings of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association (at Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 28) and the Carded Yarn Association (at Pinehurst, N. C., Oct. 5) Mr. Jackson suggested that cotton yarn spinners "not be misled by what on the surface may appear to be a return to a surplus cotton position" and asked that the following factors be weighed carefully:

(1) The cotton carryover on Aug. 1 amounted to 2.2 million bales, the lowest in many years, much too small for an efficient working stock. The government estimates the current crop at 17.3 bales which brings the supply for the current crop year to 19.5 bales.

(2) Experts on cotton consumption trends estimate domestic consumption for the current crop year at ten to 10.5 million bales. These estimates take into consideration the expansion in purchasing power of the American consumer, but anticipate no radical change in government procurement programs.

(3) Since it is logical to assume that last year's foreign consumption was handicapped by the shortage of American cotton and by excessively high prices of other growths, and since in the meantime world spindleage has shown substantial growth—for instance, over one million spindles in Japan alone—an increase in foreign consumption is anticipated. Foreign takings of American cotton this year may expand by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to two million bales which would mean exports of  $5\frac{3}{4}$  to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  million bales.

(4) Factors listed above indicate total disappearance of approximately 16 million bales as compared with indicated supply of 19.5 bales, which would mean a carryover of approximately 3.5 million bales on Aug. 1, 1952. This is far below average of past few years and is nothing more than an efficient working stock.

Mr. Jackson told the meetings that it is necessary now to watch plans for next year's crop since it appears that the carryover next Aug. 1 will be just about right for a working stock. He added that next year's cotton crop should be geared to anticipated domestic plus export requirements.

Commenting on the so-called "withholding movement" by cotton farmers, Mr. Jackson declared, "The program has become so widespread that practically every cotton farmer in the country is convinced that it may be to his advantage to place a portion of his crop in the government loan. The banks, who have a direct interest in seeing that the farmer gets all he can for his crop, are assisting this program. The

statement by 100 congressmen urging farmers to put their cotton in the loan is having a profound effect across the belt.

"Guesses as to the amount of cotton that will go into the loan vary widely, from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to as high as seven million bales. But if the supply is only three or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million bales in excess of disappearance and only that amount goes into the loan, a substantial portion will have to be taken out in order to take care of working stock or carryover requirements. Any quantity above these amounts going into the loan means that just that much more will have to be taken out."

Briefly reviewing Washington developments, Mr. Jackson explained that the substitute amendment to the price control law proposed by Senator Capehart for floor consideration would be most unfortunate for the textile industry. This amendment stipulates that within 60 days after passage, the President shall establish ceilings on manufactured products, based upon the highest level of prices which prevailed during the period Jan. 1-June 30, 1950, adjusted for cost increases through July 26, 1951. Thereafter no increases would be allowed in ceilings except to reflect increased labor costs. He pointed out that since cotton was selling far below the ceiling on July 26 any increases in cotton costs above that level could not be reflected in manufacturers ceilings.

"Obviously, it is so unworkable that it is difficult to believe that it will be considered seriously but we should watch carefully and be ready to make our position known if there does seem to be a chance that such a measure will be enacted," he declared.

Switching to a discussion of price ceilings, Mr. Jackson



Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association officials, left to right: Ben Rudisill, vice-president; H. E. Rietz, executive secretary; George W. Boys, president; and Colt M. Robinson, chairman of the executive committee.

declared that it should be obvious to all that they are not needed in cotton textiles. Over the last 18 months, he pointed out, the cotton textile industry demonstrated its extraordinary ability to expand its production almost instantly to maximum capacity. In the crop year 1949-50 it met all demand requirements by processing 8.9 million bales of cotton. In the crop year 1950-51, which began Aug. 1, 1950, it processed 10.6 million bales. In so doing it attained a volume of output which could not be absorbed in the later months of the year, despite unprecedented civilian demand, high military procurement and inflationary pressure.

Mr. Jackson also emphasized that the price structure of the industry is intensely competitive and promptly responds to a condition of adequate supply. The continuance of an adequate supply of cotton textiles, he went on, is now assured, not only because of the industry's demonstrated capacity but also because of the adequate supply of raw cotton now in prospect.

"Analysis of the industry's production and marketing experience during the past year further discloses that the price controls imposed during the year proved to be wholly unnecessary," he declared. "Before their appearance the industry had turned back through its own production efforts the forces of inflation insofar as they related to cotton textiles. Prices are now far below the ceilings and no foreseeable circumstances short of all-out war can, during the current crop year, raise them to their former level."

#### Combed Yarn Meeting

The annual convention of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association opened with a report from its president, George W. Boys, of Green River Mills at Tuxedo, N. C., who outlined reasons for the slumped condition of the combed yarn market, scored the action of some spinners in cutting prices on existing contracts, and outlined the work done by the organization during the previous year.

According to Mr. Boys, the present slump in textile business may be attributed to a combination of these factors:

(1) public buying spree in the last half of 1950; (2) feeling by some that military agencies would buy more than they did; (3) overbuying by wholesalers and retailers in the first quarter of this year; (4) administering of price controls in such a way that "neither buyer nor seller knew exactly where he stood," and (5) hesitancy among buyers, due to the large cotton crop and attending lower prices, causing them to think they could buy cheaper if they waited.

Immediately following Mr. Jackson's appearance on the luncheon program, those in attendance heard a forecast forum led by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, economic adviser to the A.C.M.I. Panel participants were W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York; Roy A. Cheney, president of the Underwear Institute; Charles B. J. Molitor, sales manager for North American Lace Co.; James B. Duffy of the Gardiner Hall Co., representing the Thread Institute; Robert P. Shapard, Jr., of Spalding Knitting Mills and vice-president of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Association; and John W. Murray, secretary-treasurer of the Textile Export Association of the United States.

Mr. Bell spoke of the increased population of the country, of the fact that the disposable income of the population is the highest ever recorded, of the predictions that durable goods will be in more limited supply, of the reduction in inventories in apparel and household goods in retail stores, of the resumption of military buying, and of the abundant supply of cotton. With these conditions in mind, he added, there appears to be sound reason to suppose that the worst of the adjustment period is over and that better markets lie ahead. One barrier which remains blocking a return to normal trade in the textile industry is O.P.S. price controls, he pointed out. These regulations, which were predicated on a situation of scarcity and high cotton prices, are not realistic and of no public benefit. Full fiber supply and cloth production rule out the return to inflationary habits, for which these restrictions were drawn up. Neither the industry nor the public benefit from these curbs which serve as an irritant on the economy, Mr. Bell declared. By revoking these ceilings, the government could restore a free mar-



Gene Riets makes an announcement to the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association convention banquet session.



ket where the forces of supply and demand would act to restore production, consumption and employment in textiles, he states. It is a step which the government should not hesitate to take, he emphasized.

Mr. Cheney emphasized that the current "controlled economy" makes difficult any prediction based on business factors. However, he declared that, for the "immediate future, I look for a pick-up in business and a real one." As president of the Underwear Institute, Mr. Cheney said that, "in my opinion, the taking of underwear by the armed services will be heavy again for the fiscal year to end July 1, 1952." In contrast to conditions obtaining a few weeks ago, underwear buyers lately began requesting shipments they previously deferred and attempts at cancellation of orders "have ceased." When seasonally cold weather arrives, he said, demand for Winter underwear "will most certainly increase and increase very rapidly." Mr. Cheney gave emphasis to this forecast: "If the government steps in and buys more heavyweight underwear, as I expect they will, there may be a pinch before we are through."

Mr. Molitor cited figures to show the steady gain of synthetics in the manufacture of laces, and ventured that the percentages in favor of synthetics seem likely to increase during the coming year. In 1949, it was 60 per cent cotton and 40 per cent synthetics; in 1951, it was 50-50; and for 1952 it could be 40 to 45 per cent cotton, and 55-60 per cent synthetics. Women want material that will stand washing readily, commented Mr. Molitor. He stressed also that nylon has meant much to the lace industry, saying that the equivalent in fine count combed yarn can be had in nylon at half the price. In addition, of course, the stability of the price of nylon means much to the user. Mr. Molitor urged the spinners to give plenty of research to the perfection of combed yarn that would be stabilized against shrinkage. "If your equipment can spin nylon, as I understand it can, you might want to consider this. In our industry there is a great opportunity for spun nylon in fine counts." Mr. Molitor also urged that each manufacturer become more tariff conscious; and he ventured the need for greater promotion of the advantages of cotton.

Mr. Duffy declared the thread market was showing signs of moving and this trend would be implemented by increasing textile purchases by the armed services. "During the period from July 1, 1950, to July 1, 1951, our industry has experienced some very trying times in meeting the demands placed upon us," he said. "In the second quarter of 1950 (which we might refer to as pre-Korea), the industrial total of pounds sold was 11 million pounds. I hesitate to guess how much will be sold during this current quarter just closing, but I feel that our industry would be happy if they had sold as much as during the pre-Korean quarter. Just before Korea, we were passing through a period of business calm. With the Korean War, our minds immediately went back to World War II, recalling what happened to prices, shortages and inventories."

Mr. Shapard commended the textile industry on the strides it had made in increasing wages. The seamless hosiery industry has not been able to progress to this same extent, unfortunately, he observed. The seamless industry is greatly depressed now because of overproduction. During the war many mills took knitting machines out of storage and put them into production. At the end of the war, we had 60,000 seamless machines in operation, related Mr. Shapard. Since 1945, machinery builders have turned out

quite a few more, and today there are about 70,000 machines, "which we wish were not in operation." "It is inevitable that many machines will be taken out of production, and that some of our plants will have to be liquidated."

The large supply of cotton now becoming available to all producing nations is going to exert a profound influence on the pattern of world trade in cotton textiles, said Mr. Murray. Another important development that will change the course of this textile trade was the signing of the Japanese peace treaty, he said, though it is the cotton situation that is of greater and more immediate importance. Part of the expansion in our foreign trade over the last year can be attributed to the world-wide shortage of cotton, Mr. Murray declared. "Foreign mills during this period were reluctant or unable to book as many orders as their equipment could process. In fact, our rather unusual exports of yarns to European mills in the first part of the year were the direct result of this inability to procure cotton in required amounts and grades. This state of affairs, as you well know, came to an abrupt end on Aug. 8 when the government confirmed the fact that this year's crop would top 17 million bales. Instead of withholding supplies from foreign mills, it is obvious that from now on the government will back every attempt to increase shipments of the raw fiber to mills overseas. The upshot of all this, of course, is that exporters of cotton textiles in Europe and Asia and even in South America will soon be competing more vigorously in many of the markets we serve than at any time in the last 13 years."

The combed yarn convention ended with a banquet session, which featured a humorous after-dinner address by N. V. (Swede) Nelson, cotton broker and football enthusiast of Boston, Mass. During the banquet the president's award was presented with appropriate flourishes to Mr. Boys by R. Dave Hall of Belmont, N. C. Announcement was made that Mr. Boys had been re-elected president of the organization for another term.

W. P. Hazelwood, president and treasurer of Pickett Cotton Mills, Inc., High Point, N. C., was elevated to the first vice-presidency replacing Ben R. Rudisill, president and treasurer of Carlton Yarn Mills, Inc., Cherryville, N. C. The group elected R. Barton Hayes, president and treasurer of Hudson (N. C.) Cotton Mfg. Co., second vice-president succeeding Mr. Hazelwood. M. T. Cameron, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C., was named treasurer. H. E. Rietz, Gastonia, is executive secretary.

Elected to the board for three-year terms were: R. S. Dickson, American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C.; Jean W. Schenck, Lily Mills Co., Shelby, N. C.;



Robert C. Jackson speaking to the Carded Yarn Association meeting. At speaker's right is Gardner Ackley of the O.P.S., and at his left are Doc LaFar and J. Craig Smith.



Carded Yarn Association officials, left to right: Halbert M. Jones, president; E. Owen Fitzsimons, executive vice-president; and D. R. LaFar, Jr., immediate past president and current vice-president.

Sam M. Butler, Glenn Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.; and D. P. Stowe, South Fork Mfg. Co., Belmont. Frank C. Sherrill, Jr., Gem Yarn Mills, Cornelius, N. C., was named to fill the unexpired two-year term of Barton Hayes.

Continuing for two years on the board are Frank Lyman, Fitchburg (Mass.) Yarn Co.; Ernest T. Boger, Boger & Crawford Spinning Mill, Lincolnton, and R. Dave Hall, Stowe Thread Co., Belmont. Directors remaining for another year are David R. Johnston, Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte; John C. Roberts, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia; John Rutledge, China Grove (N. C.) Cotton Mills Co., and J. Harold Lineberger, Acme Spinning Co., Belmont. Retiring board members were W. H. Sutenfield, American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly; R. L. Stowe, Jr., Stowe Spinning Co., Belmont; A. K. Winget, Efir Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.; and J. H. Daughdrill, American Thread Co., Atlanta, Ga.

### Carded Yarn Convention

The Carded Yarn Association convention opened Oct. 4 at Pinehurst with a closed membership meeting, at which Halbert M. Jones, president and treasurer of Waverly Mills, Inc., at Laurinburg, N. C., was elected president to succeed D. R. LaFar, Jr., of Gastonia, N. C., who is head of the LaFar chain of yarn mills. The board named Mr. LaFar association vice-president replacing J. Craig Smith, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala. E. Owen Fitzsimons, Charlotte, was re-elected executive vice-president and treasurer, and Miss Juanita Nixon, secretary. G. P. Barnwell, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., is chairman of the dyed yarn division.

Claude M. Elrod, Boaz (Ala.) Mills, and Edwin Malloy, Cheraw (S. C.) Cotton Mills, Inc., were appointed to the executive committee. They replace Ernest Rees, Jr., Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn., and R. C. McCall, Pinnacle Mills, Easley, S. C., respectively. Re-elected were Charles M. Geer, Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga.; Philip

Dana, Dana Warp Mills, Westbrook, Me., and E. N. Brower, Brower Mills, Inc., Hope Mills, N. C.

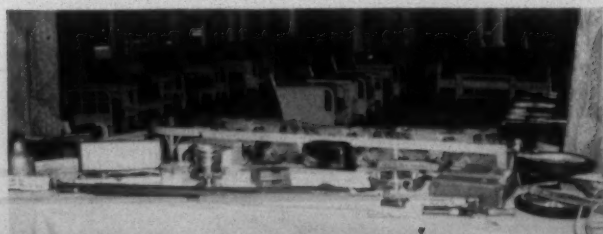
Mail balloting by members resulted in the election for three-years terms of J. Craig Smith; Edwin Borden, III, Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.; and J. A. Farmer, Textron Southern, Inc., Anderson, S. C. The board re-appointed Abner Nash, Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc., Franklinton, a director to fill the vacancy created when Mr. Jones was elected president.

Re-elected board members were: Mr. Geer; J. R. Newell, Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., and S. R. Cross, Cross Cotton Mills Co., Marion. Remaining directors for another year are: W. N. Banks, Grantville (Ga.) Mills; Mr. Barnwell; Hyman L. Battle, Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills; Mr. Dana; Mr. McCall; Frank Pate, Wehadkee Yarn Mills, Rock Mills, Ala., and Arthur K. Winget, Efir Mfg. Co., Albemarle. Directors, with terms expiring in 1953, are: Karl Bishopric, Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mill; Mr. Brower; J. A. Cooper, Harriet Cotton Mills, Henderson; Mr. Elrod; Mr. Malloy; J. G. H. Morris, Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala., and Henry W. Swift, Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Following Mr. Jackson's address (see foregoing report) at the opening session, Gardner Ackley, assistant director and economist for the Office of Price Stabilization, presented a generalized and somewhat boring explanation of the theory of price control, avoiding any specific mention of textile commodities. He did hint, however, that the O.P.S. was considering the possibility of refreezing prices, at the lower level, of items which O.P.S. considers to have fallen below what Mr. Ackley termed "inflated ceilings."

The remainder of this convention's final day was taken up with a ladies' luncheon, men's golf tournament and the annual banquet. E. S. Reid of Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., was in charge of the golf tournament, for which his firm awarded a cup to the first low net winner among C. Y. A. members, and TEXTILE BULLETIN and THE KNITTER awarded a cup to the first low net winner among non-members. T. P. Roberts of Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala., won the Sonoco prize with a 70, and Yates Faison, Jr., of American Trust Co., Charlotte, won the Clark Publishing Co. prize with a 69½.

Seventeen other prizes were donated to the tournament booty by National Paper Co., Terrell Machine Co., Frank M. Shannonhouse, Jr., Atlanta Belting Co., Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Foster Machine Co., Watson & Desmond, National Ring Traveler Co., General Electric Co., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Piedmont Mop Co. and Textile Industries. Winners were W. H. Sutenfield, Darden Hampton, Henry W. Swift, W. J. Nixon, J. T. McLoud, A. W. Latta, Frank Pate, A. W. Morton, G. S. Johnston, J. H. Patterson, Mr. Reid, K. T. Alfriend, John M. Reed, C. R. Ewing, A. W. Currier and E. N. Brower, Jr.

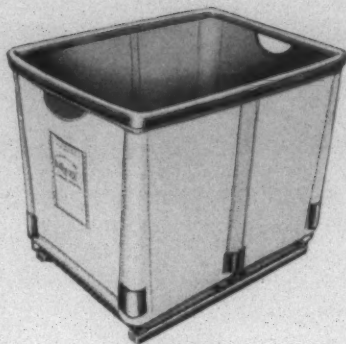


Golf competition at the C. Y. A. convention was aimed toward winning these prizes.



Among those at the head table of the Carded Yarn Association banquet.





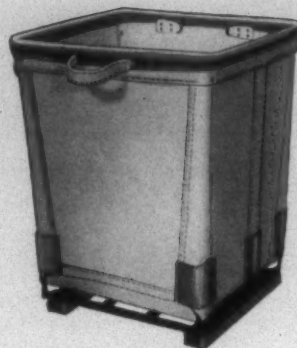
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# Aluminum In Textile Equipment

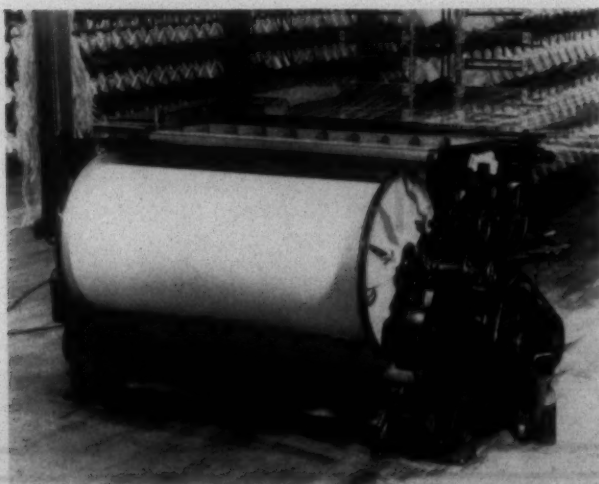
**S**INCE World War II, the textile industry has spent over a billion dollars in modernization and improvement, a large part of which has gone into new equipment. In their efforts to get equipment that will meet today's demands for better quality goods at higher production rates, the manufacturers have sought machinery that will operate successfully at higher operating speeds.

For example, aluminum, with its light weight combined with strength, its resistance to corrosion and nonstaining characteristics, and its ease of forming, has come to be used in increasing quantities in textile equipment. In many cases aluminum has replaced other materials for economy. In other instances the metal has been proved superior to other materials regardless of cost.

Aluminum is now being used for parts of traditional textile equipment that formerly were made of cast iron, steel or wood. In addition, the increasing production of synthetic fibers, one of the most significant changes in the textile industry in recent years, has created a demand for new types of machinery. Aluminum has played an important part in the development of machines designed to meet specific needs.

To obtain an accurate appraisal of the contributions that this modern lightweight metal is making to the textile industry today, a survey of equipment manufacturers and mill operators has been made by the Aluminum Association and the Textile Information Service. Mill operators in all sections of the country report that the use of aluminum parts has helped them to increase production, improve quality and reduce operating costs. The general reaction of the textile industry toward the lightweight metal can be summed up in the words of one Southern executive: "We like to use aluminum wherever it is practical."

Aluminum's versatility has made it adaptable for many uses in the textile industry. Its familiar quality of light weight is important in parts that rotate or reciprocate at high speed, as many parts of textile machinery do. Lightness is also a valuable quality in machinery or equipment that must be handled manually.



Light yet strong aluminum section beams of heat-treated tubing with cast strong-alloy flanges replace wood and steel beams. Standard head diameters are 28 and 30 inches, barrel diameters ten and 12 inches.—Courtesy Ponemah Mills and Hayes Industries.

Development during World War II of alloys possessing higher strength have greatly extended purposes for which aluminum can be used. Virtually all forms of the metal are found in textile machinery and equipment—sheet, extrusions, tubing, castings, and forgings.

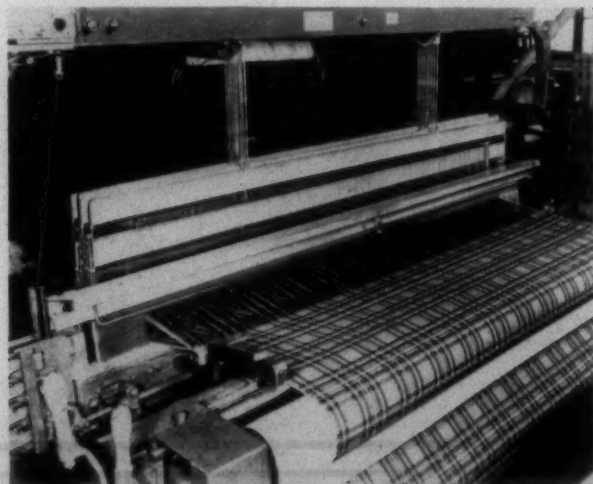
High resistance to corrosion and nonstaining characteristics are other qualities important in textile plants. High humidity is customary in many of these mills, but any moisture condensing on aluminum surfaces will not create rust to stain yarns or fabrics. Aluminum is also resistant to corrosion by most chemicals employed in processing synthetic fibers.

Low maintenance costs are among important advantages of aluminum parts reported in the survey. Because these parts have a high degree of dimensional stability, particularly as compared to wooden parts, it is possible to maintain better dynamic balance of machine parts operating at fast speeds. This results in less vibration at high speed and lower operating costs. Also, aluminum parts seldom need to be painted for protection.

One Southern mill man pointed out that although breakage of parts is infrequent, where it does occur "our own repairmen could easily weld cast iron or steel, but they do not know how to handle aluminum." This same man also conceded that machinery companies are rapidly learning how to design aluminum parts so as to eliminate much of the trouble.

Primary aluminum producers, well aware that aluminum welding requires different methods than iron or steel, report they have issued educational literature on welding aluminum. It may be obtained free on request from the producers' home offices. The Aluminum Association also has available in limited quantity a reprint describing the various methods of welding the metal; single copies can be obtained from the association office at 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Aluminum is found in machinery and equipment for all stages of production, from yarn preparation through weaving and knitting operations. Aluminum also is frequently



Extruded aluminum hand rails and reed caps have successfully passed two years of rigorous testing in Crompton & Knowles looms. Replacing steel-reinforced ash rails, the aluminum rails weigh only half as much and do not distort.—Crompton & Knowles photo.



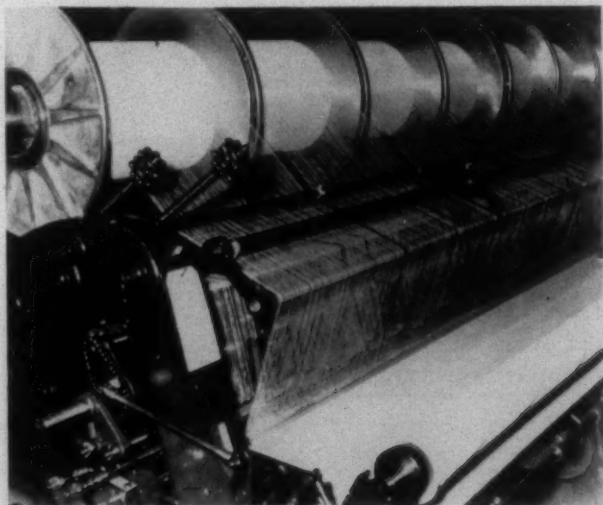
used for equipment to handle the finished product in the plant.

Curved guide plates or card casings have been found thoroughly satisfactory in cotton carding machines. These plates are cut from aluminum extrusions, eliminating forming and machining operations required by steel. Other parts of carding equipment for which aluminum has been successfully used are guide rolls and apron slats. One manufacturer of wool cards uses aluminum for frame castings of automatic scale pans. Light weight is important here, and this manufacturer says he has obtained greater accuracy in weighings after adopting aluminum.

### Extruded Aluminum Rails

Among important parts of textile machinery are rails used in yarn preparation, spinning, weaving, and knitting machinery. In the past, all such rails have been made of cast iron, steel, or wood reinforced with steel strips. Some rails are stationary, while others are mobile. While the travel of most moving rails is quite restricted, their motion is rapid and involves quick reversals. Maximum production from some types of machinery depends upon the speed of motion of the rails, so light weight, low inertia, and good dynamic balance are desirable qualities.

Many rails have rather complicated cross sections, making aluminum extrusions ideally adapted for fabrication of these parts. An extrusion is produced simply by forcing the metal, in billet form, through a hardened steel die in much the same manner as toothpaste is squeezed from a tube. It is a simple matter to produce long lengths of uniform cross section, and there is almost no limit to the possible variety of cross sections that can be produced in aluminum extrusions.



Sectional aluminum warp beams made by Hayes Industries and Turbo Machine Co. for triest knitting machines.—Hornwood Warp Knitting Corp. photo.

In making extrusions, a die with the desired opening is mounted on an extrusion press, and metal is forced through to form a rail of correct length and shape. Extrusions can be produced to almost the exact finished size wanted, thus eliminating most machining operations formerly required. Aluminum extruded rails are cheaper to produce, while having all the advantages of light weight, resistance to corrosion, and nonstaining characteristics of the metal.

In yarn preparation equipment, aluminum extrusions are now used for step, bolster, and snug rails in roving and

speeder frames. Smoother operation and reduction of counterbalance weights are the two principal advantages of aluminum reported for these parts.

Steps, bolsters, snugs, and brackets of various types are often made from short pieces cut from aluminum extrusions. Such parts are both lighter and cheaper than cast iron. Sliver lifting rolls, formerly made of wood, are now sometimes made from hollow, thin-walled aluminum extrusions. Lap rolls are made in like manner.



Made partially or entirely of aluminum, materials handling equipment such as these portable bins, doffing trucks, carts and racks are clean and easily handled, cannot rust, and reduce worker fatigue.—J. C. Paddock Co. photo.

Ring rails are among the parts of spinning frames most often made of aluminum. These are made from extrusions, the ring holes simply being punched out of the web of the section. Because of their lighter weight, aluminum ring rails require lighter counterbalance weights than steel rails, and the aluminum rails never require painting. These two advantages are said to make the cost of extruded aluminum rails comparable to those of steel rails. Spindle rails, fabricated in similar fashion, also are becoming common.

Die-cast aluminum separator blades are among important parts of spinning frames produced as castings. A number of complicated parts for drawing, spinning, twisting, and winding machines are also being produced as die castings. These parts are cast to close tolerances so that little machining is necessary. A good example is the die-cast roll stand recently introduced by one manufacturer. Tension-pulley shells are another item being made of aluminum.

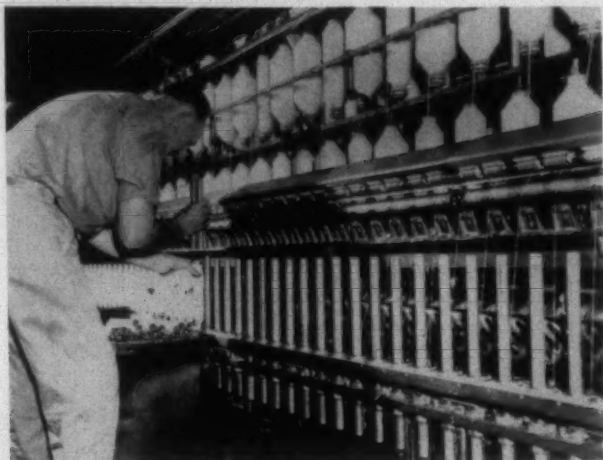
Aluminum take-up tubes for both primary and secondary spinning are reported to withstand the crushing effects of nylon yarn particularly well. They are stronger, lighter, and cheaper than plastic tubes. They cost more than paper tubes, but experience shows they last much longer.

### Spindle Adapters and Bobbins

Among the most successful aluminum parts recently designed for spinning frames are the spindle adapter and bobbin. Development of the aluminum spindle adapter was spurred by the desire to use larger bobbins, thus reducing doffer and spooler costs.

Among those tackling this problem was Walter Regnery, president of Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co. He conceived the idea of building up the spindle so that it could receive a long, straightsided paper tube. To build up the spindle he devised an aluminum adapter that fits over the top;

over this jacket was fitted a fairly conventional paper tube type of bobbin somewhat longer than the bobbin used with the spindle in its original form. Cost of fitting existing spindles with these adapters is far less than purchasing new spindles to take large bobbins. About 40 per cent more yarn can be wound on the larger bobbin without changing. Mr. Regnery decided to go a step further. He proceeded to develop an aluminum bobbin to fit over the aluminum adapter. A test of the new adapter and bobbin at the Joanna Mill quickly demonstrated advantages of these parts. Because the spindle and its aluminum adapter operated as a tight fitting integral unit, spindle speeds could be increased above speeds of old style spindles with loosely fitting wooden bobbins. Another desirable factor is that the traverse on the bobbin can be increased. Also, evenness of the yarn has been improved, with substantially less labor in piecing up the ends in spinning operations.



Aluminum spindle adapters and bobbins, made by F. L. Regnery Corp., are said to permit a 25 to 50 per cent increase in capacity, smoother and faster operation in cotton spinning.—Joanna Cotton Mills Co. photo.

Subsequently, the larger warp package gives less knots in spooling and weaving and in general improves quality of the cloth. As a result of the successful tests, all spindles in the Joanna Mills were converted as rapidly as possible.

The aluminum spindle adapter and bobbin were quickly accepted by the industry, when they were made available to other mills. The F. L. Regnery Corp., Chicago, was organized to manufacture the necessary parts. Since their introduction in 1947, aluminum spindle adapters have been installed on more than 600,000 spindles in more than 100 mills, including some of the largest in the country. The aluminum bobbin is a more recent development, but more than 200,000 such bobbins are reported to be in use in the Joanna mill. Although the aluminum bobbin costs more originally, Joanna experience shows that its durability and long life indicate that it is a low-cost bobbin. Aluminum bobbins have the further advantage of permitting steaming of the yarn, when this is required, without damage to the bobbin itself. In addition to the aluminum spindle adapter and bobbin developed by Walter Regnery, Whitin Machine Works is now equipping its spinning frames with aluminum-sheathed spindles. Already Whitin has produced 1,500,000 spindles of this type.

### Warp Beams and Spools

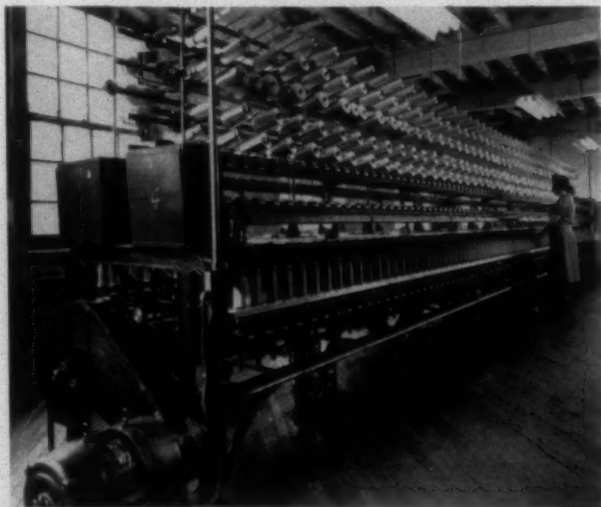
One of the most extensive applications of aluminum in textile equipment is in warp beams of various types and sizes. Beams more than 50 inches long with barrel diam-

eters of ten and 12 inches and head diameters of 28 and 30 inches are common, and even larger sizes are used. Aluminum beams are rapidly replacing old style composite beams, usually made of wooden barrels with cast iron heads, especially for the newer synthetic yarns. In some instances where equipment for cotton yarns was converted to handle synthetics, the wooden barrels were simply replaced by aluminum barrels, the cast iron head being retained.

At the Hathaway Mfg. Co. in New Bedford, Mass., for example, 2,000 looms in the synthetic division are equipped with beams constructed of aluminum barrels and cast iron heads. When Hathaway moved into the synthetics field on a large scale, it was early discovered that aluminum loom beam barrels were far more capable of withstanding the crushing effects of synthetic yarns than the wooden barrels of conventional beams.

The large weight savings made possible with all-aluminum construction of these units have led to extensive use of all-aluminum beams. The barrels are made of high-strength aluminum tubing, and the heads are either cast or forged. The aluminum beams are precision machined so that vibration is minimized even at highest operating speeds. As their dimensional stability is of high order, they require little maintenance.

Thousands of smaller aluminum beams are successfully used in both Northern and Southern mills. These include section or slasher beams, loom or yarn beams, and tricot warp spools. The Fitchburg (Mass.) Yarn Co. for instance, makes extensive use of aluminum section spools on which cotton yarn is put up for warp knitting machines. Similar in appearance to small section beams, these spools are 21 inches long with five-inch diameter barrels and 14-inch heads. An empty spool weighs ten pounds; filled with 650 ends of yarn weighing  $37\frac{1}{2}$  pounds the total weight is only  $47\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Use of these aluminum spools gives an immediate advantage in reduced shipping costs. A saving of at least 50 per cent in dead weight is achieved over the conventional spool with wooden barrel and pressed steel heads. Fitchburg employees like them because handling is so much easier.



Twister frame manufactured by Collins Bros. Co. of Pawtucket, R. I. Roller beam and ring rail made of heat-treated aluminum extrusions; separator blades made of aluminum sheet.—Aluminum Co. of America photo.

It is pointed out that yarn packaged on these spools is protected from stain or other damage resulting from metallic corrosion. Despite the usual high degree of humidity



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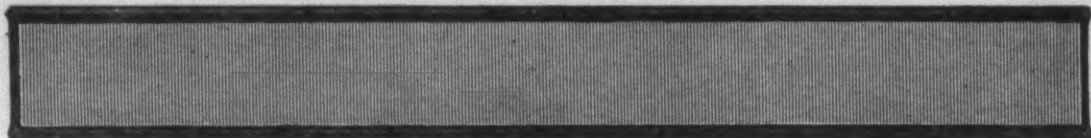
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prevailing in the textile plant and changes in atmospheric conditions encountered by the spools en route from Fitchburg to knitting mill destinations, no signs of corrosion have been observed.

Fitchburg regards the high strength and dimensional stability of aluminum spools as highly important properties. "Empties" shipped back to the mill arrive in much better condition than has been the case with conventional wood and iron spools. Mill operators regard this as an important consideration in their efforts to maintain a uniform, high-quality production performance, in which success of precision spooling depends upon almost perfect condition of equipment and containers.

Aluminum has also brought the same advantages of light weight, dimensional stability, low maintenance cost, and non-staining characteristics to spools, bobbins, and pirns of all types and sizes for textile machinery. Thousands of these units have been proved in service in both Northern and Southern mills.

### Parts for Looms

Looms offer many opportunities for successful use of aluminum parts. The high speeds and sudden reversals characteristic of certain loom parts make weight reduction highly desirable. Aluminum lay beams and hand rails also are replacing traditional steel-reinforced wooden lays and rails. The lay beam is another good example of the advantage of the extrusion process for fabricating long rails.

A Southern mill in the 18,000-spindle, 600-loom class has installed during the past year new looms equipped with aluminum lays. These looms have not been in operation long enough to show an adequate comparison with wooden lay looms formerly used. However, figuring on the basis that aluminum lays will give less operating trouble and will need fewer replacements, the mill executives expect aluminum lays to be cheaper in the long run despite an original cost from 3½ to four times higher than wood.

The Hoosac Mills Corp. plant in New Bedford, Mass., operates one of the largest complements in the country of looms equipped with aluminum lays and hand rails. Here, aluminum is reported to be paying dividends by eliminating problems arising from warpage of wooden lays. A truer flight of shuttles is obtained, resulting in more uniform

weaving. Life of shuttles is prolonged through reduction in wear from contact with uneven lays. General loom maintenance expense is also reduced.

In connection with weaving operations, Hoosac Mills engineers have worked out another use for aluminum by designing cast aluminum blocks for picker sticks. The power block, which is at the point where the power arm is connected to the stick, is an area of constantly repeated force and tension and is subjected to an unusual amount of violent movement. Strength and wear-resistance of aluminum have proved this metal to be highly serviceable in this vital part of the loom. Aluminum power blocks are now being installed on all Hoosac looms.

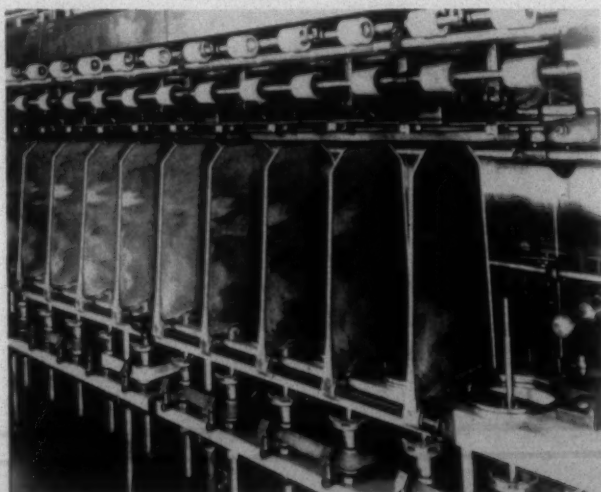
Other aluminum parts successfully used in weaving equipment are heddle and harness frames. Since trial installation of these units, loom efficiency has been considerably increased. Aluminum picker sticks are also utilized in certain types of looms with good results. Additional parts of looms made of aluminum include shuttle boxes, handwheels, pulleys, lever arms, and a variety of smaller parts. Aluminum cloth rolls have been successfully applied to both weaving and knitting equipment.

In knitting machines, extruded aluminum needle bars, sinker bars, presser bars, and guide bars are giving highly satisfactory service. These parts are subject to high-speed motion with quick reversals, and light weight is desirable. Use of aluminum here is contributing to smoother operation and higher operating speeds.

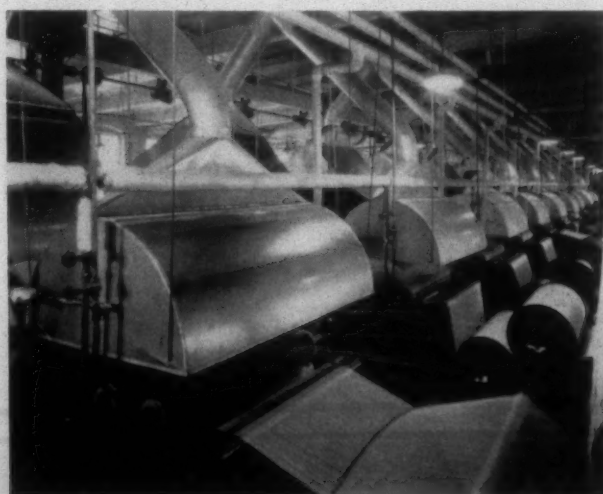
### Other Uses for Aluminum

While aluminum has made perhaps its greatest contribution to the textile industry in moving parts for machinery, the metal has also been found exceedingly useful for other plant equipment. Because of necessarily high humidity in textile plants, ventilating equipment assumes great importance. A considerable amount of duct work is found in many mills and always presents the danger of moisture condensing on surfaces and dripping on the product at various stages of manufacture. As drips from aluminum surfaces are non-staining, aluminum sheet has come into wide use in textile plants.

Various types of tanks, containers, and vats used in certain textile processes are also made of aluminum. The metal



In spinning frames, extruded aluminum ring rails, spindle rails and roller beams replace cast iron. Separator blades are die-cast aluminum. —Davis & Furber Machine Co. photo.

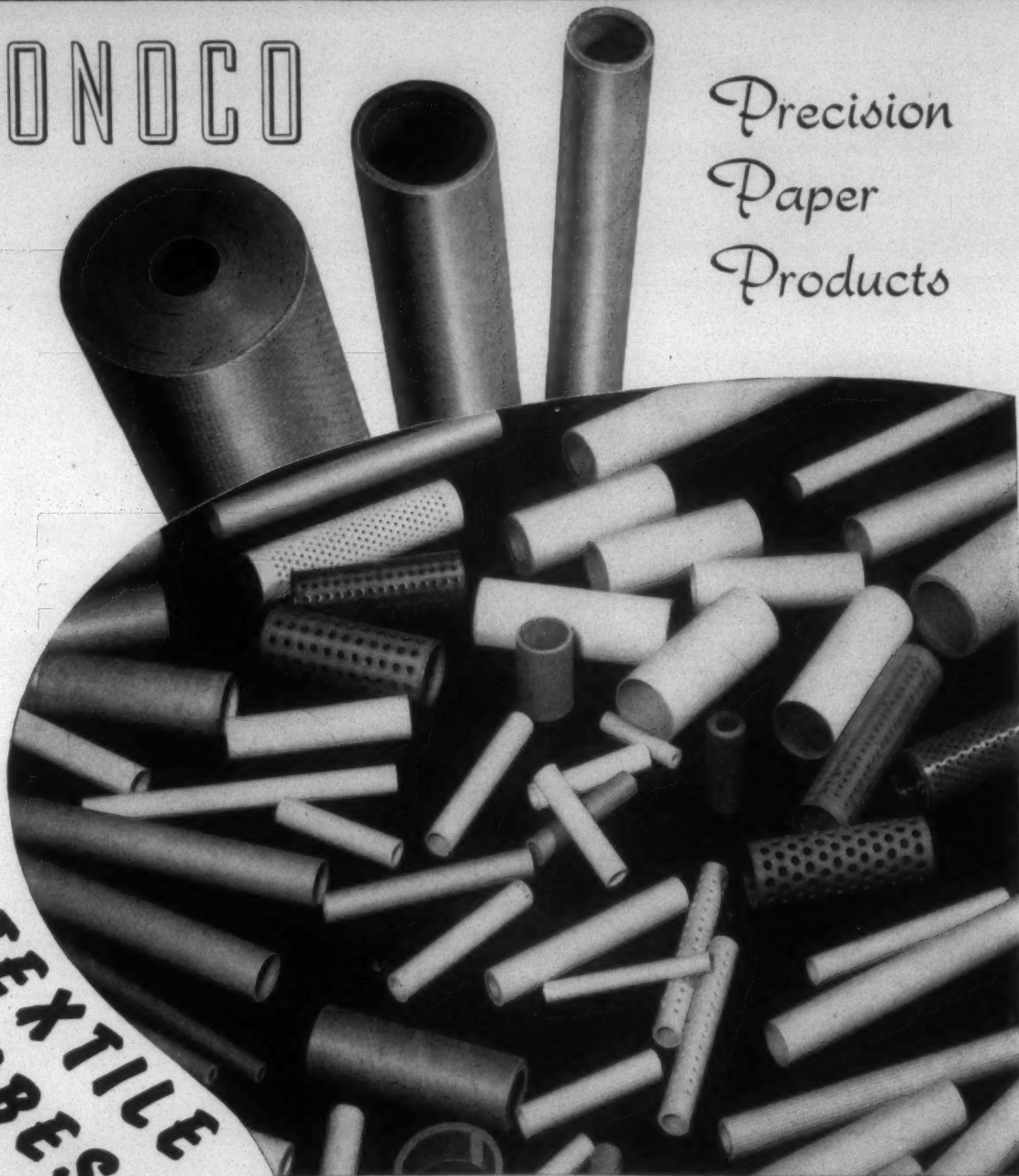


Aluminum slasher heads at Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.—Aluminum Co. of America photo.

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resists corrosion to most chemicals and baths required in these processes, and such corrosion that might occur does not stain the product.

Also in common use are such aluminum items as portable bins, doffing trucks, filling boxes, and various types of portable racks. Employees like lightweight aluminum equipment because it is easier to handle and causes less fatigue.

These are only the high spots of the survey conducted throughout the textile industry. To mention all aluminum parts successfully used in textile machinery and equipment would require a great deal more space without revealing any new principles. Generally speaking, textile executives

have learned that aluminum has the same advantages of light weight, long life, and low maintenance expense in their equipment that have made the metal so widely used in so many different ways today.

Although application of aluminum to textile equipment, like other non-military uses of the metal, faces curtailment during coming months, the aluminum parts now being used by the industry will continue to help produce better textile products at lower cost. Experience to date indicates that new uses for aluminum in the textile industry will inevitably be found after military requirements do not take such a big percentage of the aluminum industry's output.

## *Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning*

# THE MILL OF TODAY

By ROBERT Z. WALKER

### Part 27 (Section B) – The Design of Drafting Elements

**M**OST modern roving drafting systems are equipped with spring pressure replacing the older method of dead weighting. The superiority of spring weighting over dead weighting is manifest in many different ways. Spring weighting is more flexible as the pressures can be adjusted merely by compression or decompression of the springs, whereas with dead weighting new weights would have to be put on the frame, if interference did not make this impossible due to space limitations. In some cases, the middle and back lines of top rolls were self weighted, that is, the rolls themselves were made large enough to provide sufficient weight. However, roll spreads could not be closed up enough at all times.

This leads to an important point which is not realized at all times. Formerly, it was supposed that the pressure on the back top roll was not too critical as the drafting taking place in this zone was low. This theory was taken advantage of by using rolls on the back line after the covering had become worn too badly to remain on the front lines. In carrying out research work it was found that, in one series of experiments, the roving from some spindles of a frame consistently made better roving than others. The cause was finally discovered by measuring out identical lengths of roving behind each spindle and then finding that the ends did not run out at the same time. The spindles which still had sliver in the creel cans were the ones responsible for the sub-standard roving. This indicated that drafting was not being accomplished correctly, and since all bottom rolls were at the same speed, it could only be concluded that slippage was responsible. The trouble was finally traced to back rolls which could not grip the sliver firmly enough to deliver the strand at a uniform rate of speed into the drafting unit, nor could they hold the fibers properly during the drafting action occurring in the back drafting zone.

When replacements were made and new rolls used which would grip the strand when the proper pressure was

applied, the evenness of the roving was immediately brought back to standard. While this is for the most part proof that the back top roll must be in good condition, it also indicates how important is the back draft zone and shows that there must be sufficient weight on this line of rolls. Without doubt, the correct pressure to be used will be determined by such factors as the weight of the sliver, speed of the rolls, amount of draft, and the parallelization of the fibers and therefore should be easily and accurately adjusted and correctly maintained when once set.

Another minor advantage of spring weighting is the ease in keeping the unit clean. Also, as the different springs are usually indicated by different color combinations on the spring casings, the possibility of using the wrong spring is not as great as with weights.

The top rolls of any drafting element must be held down on the steel rolls in such a manner that the fibers are held firmly. The important point to watch is that the rolls are covered correctly so that the nip between the top and bottom rolls will extend all the way across the drafting service. The covering must be suited to the type of fiber being processed to obtain maximum fiber control, fewer lap-ups, and a minimum amount of wear.

Top rolls may be either solid rolls, shell rolls, or the newer anti-friction type of roll. The selection here is mainly that of initial investment against maintenance costs. The solid rolls give good performance but the gudgeons which rest against the cap bars must be oiled frequently. These gudgeons are open bearings and therefore there is a possibility that oil will get on the roll covering and on the roving. Oily rolls will lap-up almost constantly; and oily roving constitutes a serious menace to quality and to spinning efficiency, as it causes poor drafting and excessive ends down. In addition, fly will accumulate in the cap bars and will act as a sponge to soak up the lubricant. If the roll is operated without sufficient lubrication it will begin to chat-

ter. Any uneven movement of the roll, such as the erratic jumping of a chattering roll, will cause uneven drafting and the formation of thick and thin places in the roving.

Shell rolls and anti-friction rolls are generally used only on the front line where comparatively high speeds are encountered. Anti-friction rolls are standard equipment on some modern long draft elements, on the middle line, where heavy pressures and close tolerances are required for successful drafting. The shell rolls consist of an arbor which is held stationary while the shells holding the covering revolve with the bottom roll. This type of roll is beneficial in that the lubricant is more or less concealed and is not as apt to leak out over the covering or onto the roving. The bearings are plain and the roll must be lubricated at rather frequent intervals.

Anti-friction top rolls are expensive but are generally considered to be a worthwhile investment when compared on a long-term basis. These rolls are made with an arbor supporting the shells and covering, with the shells rotating on anti-friction bearings. The bearings are sealed so that lint cannot enter and are packed with lubricant sufficient for at least six months' operation. The frequent lubrication periods are eliminated and there is not any possibility of roving being oil stained. The rolls are generally conceded to be smoother in movement and not so apt to slip, so that drafting is more even. A big advantage is that the shells are completely interchangeable and new shells may be inserted over any arbor. This means that the shells may be removed and buffed without taking out the entire roll, also, when the shell has been buffed so many times that the diameter is too small for the front line, it may be used on one of the back lines. The shells themselves are made so

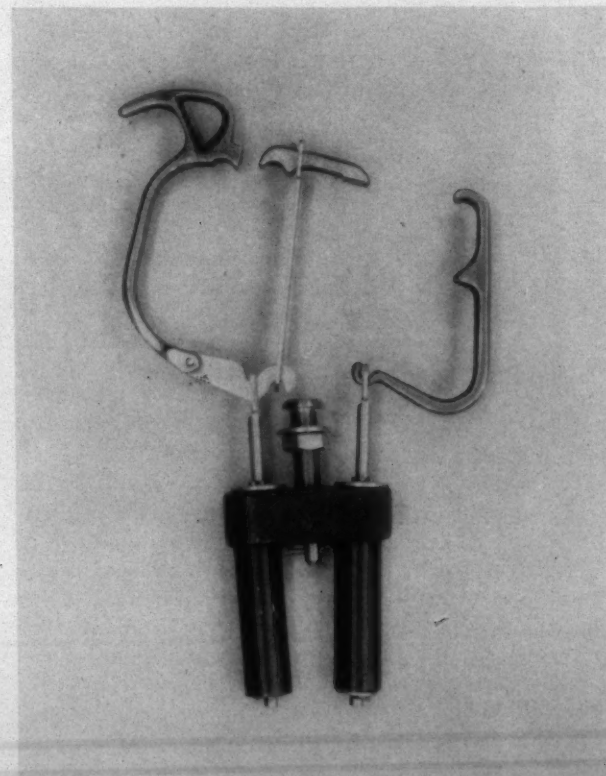
inexpensively that it is more economical to throw away the shell when the covering is no longer usable, and to purchase a new shell already covered, than it is to have the shell recovered.

Roll covering was at one time a simple matter, comparatively, insofar as the selection of the material to be used. Leather was once the only covering to be considered. Cork was then introduced, and since that time a large number of rubber and cork compositions have become adopted. Today, for roving, the selection of the proper covering is apt to be quite bewildering when one is confronted with the many materials to be considered. The hardness of the composition determines the degree of compression and the amount of flattening occurring at the roll settings and upon the amount of fiber control obtained.

Eyebrowing and lapping are the two factors which are most important in selecting a roll covering. Eyebrowing is the term applied to the building up of an accumulation of fly in front of the top roll and forward of the clearer. Eyebrows are definitely not desired as the fly accumulates until it drops down into the roving and is carried forward to either break down the end or to become a slub. The reason eyebrows form is that the surface of the roll covering is too smooth to maintain the firm grip necessary to carry the fly well under the clearer. With a smooth surface, the fly is able to slide over the covering as soon as it touches anything, either the edge of the clearer or other fibers which have already been carried up to the edge, and so it is not forced to go under the clearer. When the surface of the covering has a higher degree of friction the fly will be carried up under the clearer and will be held by the nap of the clearer cloth and prevented from dropping onto the roving.

Lap-ups on the top roll are caused by the adherence of the fibers to the roll when the end is broken. Lap-ups are usually quite a problem when drafting fibers such as some of the synthetics where inter-fiber friction is apt to create static electricity. They are also apt to be encountered where the temperature and the relative humidity are not closely controlled. The type of roll covering least conducive to frequent lapping are those having a smooth surface, such as the synthetic rubber compositions. There are now available certain coverings which have added materials in the composition which act as electrolytes to disrupt the natural electrical attraction between the covering and the fiber, due to the generation of static electricity.

The main concern with top rolls is to keep the surface clean, smooth, and straight across without a groove in the center of the boss. Good roving and satisfactory drafting can be accomplished with a top roll covering which is not exactly suited to the job, but the best of roll covering will not be of any use if the rolls are not kept in top condition. Rolls should be buffed frequently but not deeply. The frequent buffing is recommended to keep the roll straight so that it will grip the fibers at every point across the boss. The buffing also cleans the surface and removes any tiny nicks or scratches which would otherwise catch and pull fibers, or cause lap-ups. Buffing off a large quantity of the surface is not needed and does nothing but shorten the life of the cot, as the roll has to be recovered when the diameter becomes too small. Generally, all that will be required is that the roll be buffed just enough to remove any grooving in the center, or to take out any nicks or rough spots. All of the rolls on the frame should be buffed at the same time,



A complete spring pressure unit for a four-roll drafting element for roving. The front weight hook is used to apply or release pressure on all but the back line.

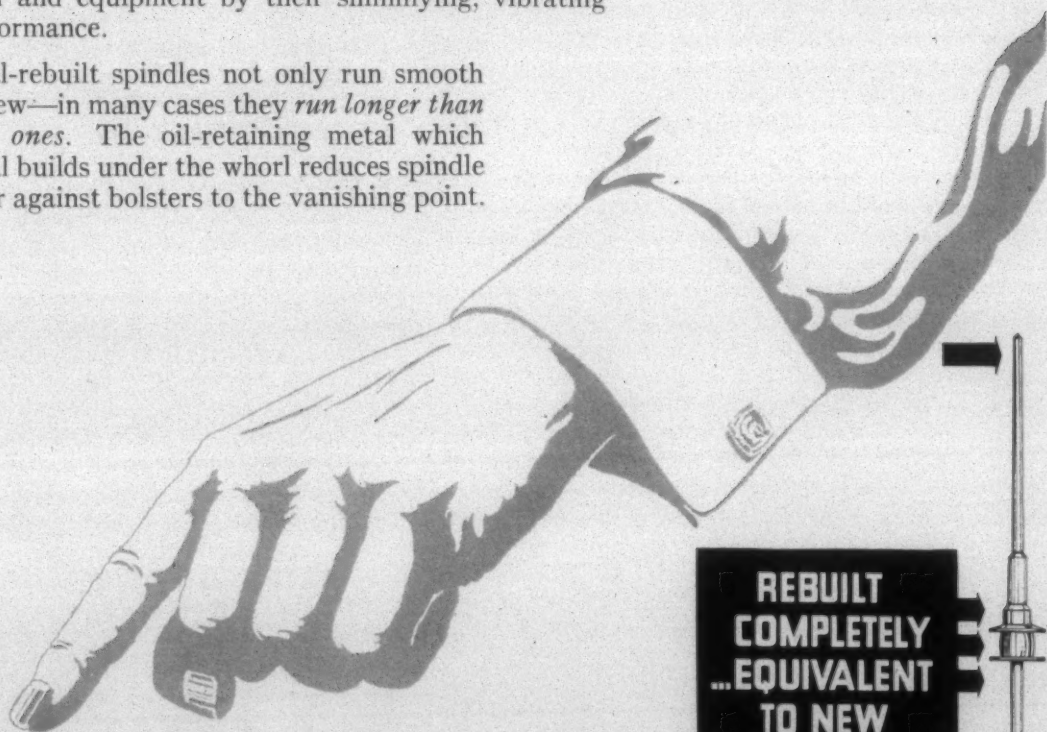
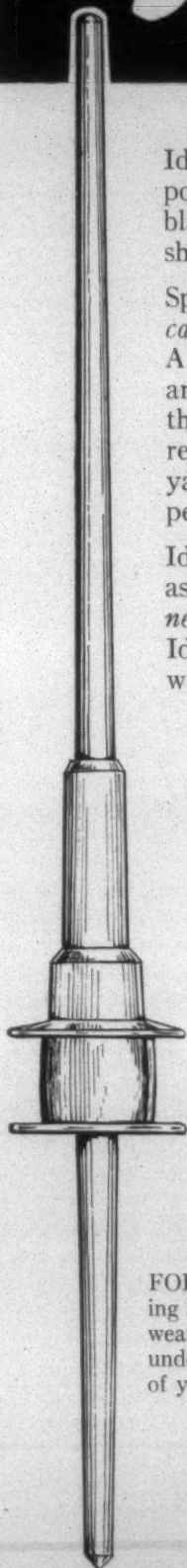


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and all rolls of a single line should be held to the same dimension. Particularly, the two cots on the same arbor should be held to exactly the same dimension to prevent tipping of the roll to one side or the other.

The length of the top roll has been shortened in most long draft elements, as compared to the conventional drafting element. This length is quite important and has a definite effect upon maintaining a close fiber control at all times. The shorter roll has been made possible because of improved traverse motions, and because of the greater resistance to wear of the composition top roll coverings. It was commonly supposed that a longer top roll life would be gained by having a longer top roll, as the wear would be distributed over a longer area. This was true when leather roll covering was used and when the traverse motions available were not perfected. The traverse motions commonly in use today are designed with a cam motive power which has a uniform movement without any back lash resulting from the cam and spring loaded traverse bar. The lack of back lash is most necessary as it prevents any dwell at the ends of the stroke, or at the ends of the roll. In some types of traverse motion there is a slight acceleration at the end stroke. In either case the important point is that there is not any dwell which would allow the roving to remain in one place and wear a groove in the covering at this point. Such a groove, when once started, will hinder the roving from constant movement and will cause a wider and deeper groove to become cut into the covering in a very short time. Grooves of this type render the roll of little use for the making of even roving and have to be either recovered, in the case of leather cots, or rebuffed if the covering is of a synthetic material.

The synthetic or composition roll coverings are resistant to wear, and are quickly and inexpensively rebuffed when worn, and therefore grooving is not such a problem. The combination of more wear-resistant covering and better traverse motions have therefore allowed the length of the roll to be shortened. This is an aid to more uniform roving as the pressure of the top roll may be maintained more equally regardless of whether the roving is at the end of the stroke or in the middle of the roll. This is particularly of concern where two ends of roving are under one roll boss as the end of roving at the extreme end of the stroke

may tip the top roll and cause uneven pressure on the other strand of fibers.

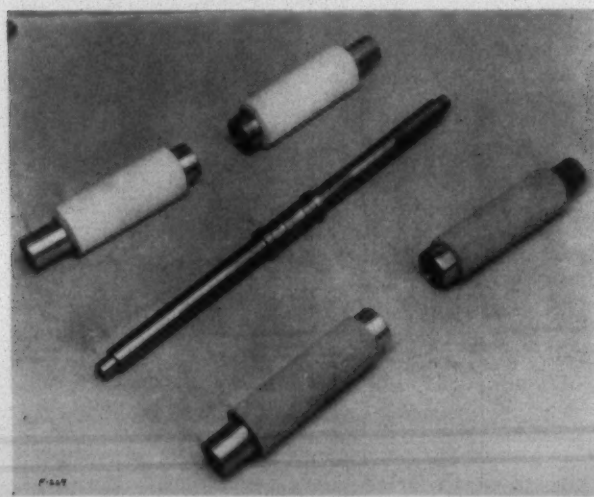
As most long draft units for roving are designed with some type of condensing mechanism behind the front roll it is beneficial to have a short traverse. With a long traverse the difficulty is in keeping the condenser unit in line with the back roving trumpet positioned back of the back roll. The shorter traverse will keep this degree of variation at a minimum and as the roving is fed into the condenser unit in more of a straight line, the control will be greater and there will be less fly made.

The heart of the modern long draft roving systems lies in the control unit. There are several forms in which the control unit may be built. First, there is the mechanism designed to reform the flat ribbon of fibers into a tubular shape, with the fibers collected and the ends of the fibers more or less turned into the middle of the strand. This may be either a funnel shaped condenser or it may be in the form of a guide plate having a curved turning surface that will guide the strand into a quarter turn. The quarter turn lays the flat ribbon on its side so that the compression of the front drafting zone will collect the fibers into a tubular form.

The long draft control unit is located in the front zone. The purpose of this is to hold the short fibers in their proper position in the strand until they are grasped, at the proper time, by the nip of the front roll. This requires that some restraint be placed on the fibers to hold them in place, but at the same time must be designed so that the fibers may be free to go forward when pulled ahead by the faster moving front rolls. There are two antagonistic actions which must be accomplished, first, holding the fibers in position, and secondly, allowing them to go forward as demanded by the drafting action. In some elements the control is obtained by holding the fibers between two aprons, one above and the other below the fibers. In other drafting units capable of comparable drafting ability, the restraint is imposed by having a roll instead of a top apron, or two rolls held slightly apart.

The different drafting units which are now available differ considerably, both in the type of control units applied and in the number of lines of rolls. All systems do not have both condensers and control units. However, for the higher drafts of 30 and above, the control of fibers must be maintained at every point in the drafting element.

Roll settings in the modern long draft systems are very difficult to predict. Each system requires its own method of setting rolls and therefore the old types of rules of so much of an inch over staple lengths are not applicable to any great extent. What is more important to remember is that low drafts require wider settings. Actually, the key to correct roll settings is to be found in the amount of fibers in the front drafting zone. In particular, the grist or mass of the fibers in the control unit, or entering the front zone, is what must be most carefully considered. This mass must be held within certain limits and therefore the sliver, the break draft, and the front draft must be adjusted to allow that mass to be within the limits. The matter of balancing drafts and settings is delicate and must be carefully worked out for each particular mill condition. Rolls can be set successfully and correctly in a short time by watching the drafting and then altering the settings to conform to the first results. Clues to incorrect settings are, excessive tension between rolls and cockled roving when



Plain shell roll. Note that shells having different coverings may be used on the same arbor.



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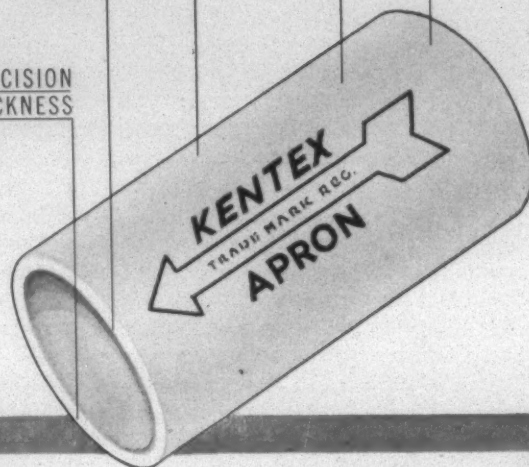
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The extra wear you get from KENTEX Aprons is due to the quality of the bark-tanned or chrome leather they are made of... plus precision-gauging for thickness, width, length and circumference... plus the fact that they are custom-built (like tailor made clothes) to fit your exact requirements.

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the settings are too close, and large amounts of fly when the rolls are spread too widely.

Controlled drafting and the production of even roving is more dependent upon good housekeeping and careful attention to the frames than it is to anything else. Clearers should be picked at intervals which will prevent accumulations of fly dropping into the roving. The clearers should be recovered with a good grade of clearer cloth having a good nap, whenever the old cloth becomes worn smooth and loses its retaining power. Rolls should be kept well oiled, but not dripping with an excess. Top rolls should be kept true and smooth. Both top and bottom rolls should always be clean and free from nicks, cuts, or rough spots which will interfere with the passage of fibers forward during drafting. The traverse motion must be adjusted and the trumpets kept clean and in line. The trumpet hole should be suited to the sliver, being neither so large that the back stock moves erratically from side to side, or so small that the stock is put under pressure and stretched. Attention to the small details such as this mark the difference between good and bad roving, and will have the same effect in the spinning room using the roving.

### Council To Report On Test Program

A report of tests of 450 bales of cotton in the Mississippi Delta and California, to determine effects of various ginning practices on the quality of cotton fiber is scheduled early in December. This was announced at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 27 at the close of a two-day meeting of the industry-wide committee on cotton quality, National Cotton Council. Dr. C. R. Sayre, Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., chairman of the group, said the committee reviewed an enormous amount of data compiled in the series of tests last Fall and later at the spinning mills. He said this material would be released after further editing by a sub-committee.

Purpose of the tests, which were conducted during the 1950-51 season, is to study, on a commercial scale, five conditions of ginning and their effects on mill performance and cotton product quality.

A first lot of cotton was ginned in the manner and speed normally used by the gins co-operating in the tests, with the full range of machinery in the gin being used. A second

lot was ginned with the same machinery but at as high a rate and with as tight a seed roll as possible. A third lot was ginned at the same rate and with the same density seed roll as the first, but as much overhead cleaning equipment as possible was by-passed, while all other equipment in the gin was used.

In the fourth test, cotton was ginned at the same rate and with the same density seed rolls as in the first, but lint cleaners were by-passed. In the final experiment, the cotton was ginned with all equipment and at the same speed as the first, but drying equipment was operated at as high temperatures as possible.

Secondary objectives are to study relationships between the above-described ginning conditions and: (1) grade and staple of cotton; (2) fiber qualities as determined by standard laboratory tests; (3) performance in small, sample spinning tests; and (4) nep counts in raw cotton.

The test cotton was harvested in three distinct lots—one in early season, a second in mid-season, and the third in late season. It was grown in Mississippi and California and ginned in the areas where it was produced.

The agenda also included short discussions of: (1) tar spots in raw cotton; (2) split patches on bales destined for foreign shipment; (3) bagging; (4) bale ties; and (5) tests of Hopi-Acala cotton. Representatives of producer groups, cotton ginner associations, textile mills, the National Cotton Council, compress and warehouse groups, cotton shippers, merchants, gin machinery manufacturers, and of state and federal research and educational agencies, attended the sessions.

### Firm Offers Treatise On Card Grinding

Dronsfield Bros., Ltd., textile machinery specialists of Oldham, England, announces that the firm has just completed its new treatise on "Card Grinding in Theory and Practice." Every process of card grinding is exhaustively dealt with in this treatise and several new machines are described and illustrated. This book has been accepted as a standard work by the industry and its value to managers, carders, strippers, grinders and students has long been recognized. The company will provide free copies of the book on request of managers, carders and carding engine workers provided their position and place of employment are stated on their application.



THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE COTTON RESEARCH PROJECT is pictured following the gathering held Sept. 21 at Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. This meeting was held in order to give the members of the committee an opportunity to inspect the Dan River pilot plant, facilities of which have been made available to T.R.I. in its projected five-year study of cotton properties and processing characteristics.



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# A Full Line of Loom Necessities

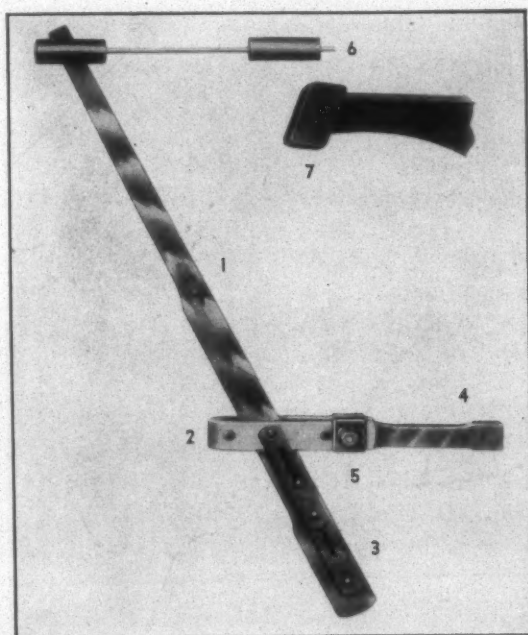
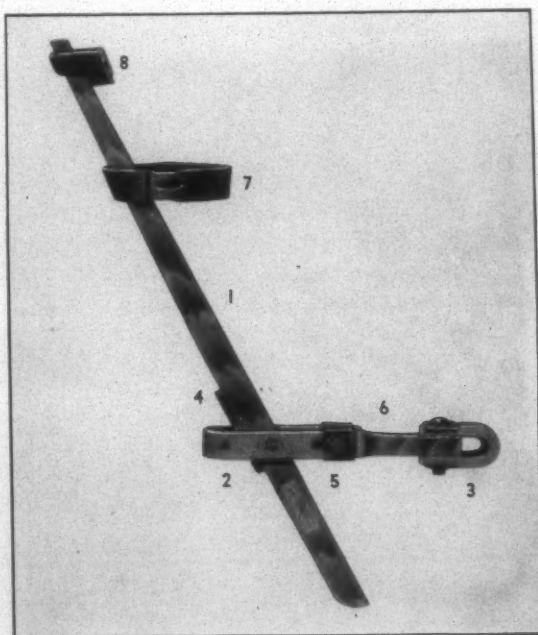
Including Those Shown Here—All Made By

**T**HESE Weaving Loom Necessities illustrate only a few of many standard items in common use—available in many styles, materials, shapes, and constructions—developed to any loom or individual mill needs and preferences.



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- |                   |                           |
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| 1. Picker Stick   | 4. Sweepstick             |
| 2. Lug Strap      | 5. Lug Washer             |
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# Warp Preparation & Weaving

## SO YOU WANT GOOD CLOTH!

By FRANK D. HERRING

### Part 29 — Jerk Ins

**J**ERK INS, like many other imperfections in cloth, are filling troubles. I do not mean to say that jerked-in filling is caused by bad yarn, or improperly spun yarn, because a very small percentage of jerk ins are caused by bad filling. They are usually caused by improper adjustments of some part or parts of the filling motion, but they can be caused by faulty functioning of other related parts or motions of the loom. This being true, a constant follow-up system and the work of a highly skilled loom fixer is necessary in order to keep them down to a reasonable minimum.

Before, and for a few years after the advent of the automatic filling bobbin changing loom, we did not have to contend with jerked-in filling in the cloth because on the non-automatic loom the filling fork stopped the loom off when all the filling yarn was depleted from the bobbin in the shuttle and the weaver removed the empty bobbin, by hand, and replaced it with a full bobbin, and of course the weaver could match the filling while the loom stopped and thereby prevent the making of mispicks in the cloth. On the early automatic looms the filling fork did not stop the loom off when the filling broke or when all the yarn was run off the bobbin in the shuttle, but the filling fork mechanism was arranged and connected with the transfer mechanism so as to cause the transfer mechanism to be thrown into transfer position and thereby replace the empty bobbin in the shuttle with a full one without stopping the loom off. This arrangement was objectionable, because it was impossible to avoid the making of mispicks and thin places in the cloth, so, in order to meet the demands for better cloth the loom builders brought the filling feeler into being. The purpose of the filling feeler is to cause a full bobbin to be transferred into the shuttle before the filling yarn is entirely depleted from the bobbin in the shuttle. When the filling feeler was added the filling fork mechanism was arranged so as to stop the loom off, instead of invoking a transfer, when the filling was depleted from the bobbin or became broken, this permitted the weaver to match the filling before starting the loom, and thereby preventing mispicks or thin places.

Additional parts were added to the filling fork mechanism so that it could be set up in such a way as to cause a transfer to be made, without stopping the loom, when the filling broke or was depleted from the bobbin in the shuttle. This additional mechanism was designed to stop the loom off, from the filling fork, after three transfers were made. This was done to prevent all the full bobbins from being knocked out of the battery in case the shuttle eye became choked up or some of the filling motion parts got out of

adjustment. We refer to a loom being set up on double change when the parts are adjusted to invoke a transfer from both the filling fork and the filling feeler when the filling breaks or runs off the bobbin in shuttle. Some mills run their looms set up on double change in order to increase production by preventing loom stops when the filling breaks, but in doing so they must sacrifice in quality, because it is impossible to prevent mispicks and thin places when the looms are set up in this manner.

When the filling feeler was put on the loom it became absolutely necessary to devise a thread cutting arrangement to take care of the strand of filling extending from the ejected bobbin to the right hand selvage of the cloth. Otherwise this strand of filling would have been pulled back into the open sheds by the shuttle after each transfer, and thereby cause objectionable defects which we refer to as jerk ins. The thread cutting devices have a two-fold objective, they must cut the strand of filling attached to the bobbin in the shuttle just before the bobbin is ejected from the shuttle, this permits the severed strand of filling to be pulled through the shuttle eye and clear of the shuttle by the falling ejected bobbin before the shuttle leaves the shuttle box on the next pick, and thereby prevents the shuttle from pulling the severed filling strand back into the cloth and making jerk ins. They also must grip, and hold the severed strand of filling extending from the cutter knife to the selvage of the cloth until the temple thread cutter cuts it and allows it to drop down clear of the rotating lay, and thereby preventing it from being pulled into the cloth and making jerk ins.

Two types of thread cutting devices are in use on Draper looms. The older type has the cutting knives mounted on the shuttle feeler and cuts the filling strand near the entrance to the shuttle box on the battery end of the loom, which is about 15 inches from the eye of the shuttle. The latest, and very much preferable, type is so arranged as to permit the cutting knives to pass through openings in the front box plate and the shuttle and cut the filling strand about one inch from the eye of the shuttle. Cutting the filling near the shuttle eye gives complete assurance that the severed strand of filling will be pulled clear of the shuttle by the falling ejected bobbin, and by so doing will prevent many jerk ins in the cloth.

I will first deal with the latest, or the Stafford thread cutting device. To correct this trouble—jerk ins—proceed as follows and check the items mentioned in the order named. (1) The breast beam. Most all of the filling motion parts are directly or indirectly mounted on the breast beam. So, if the breast beam is loose or slipped out of position

it is impossible to make proper adjustments on many of the filling motion parts. The breast beam is secured in place with bolts and also dowel pins, and in time the bolts will work loose and strain and vibration will create wear on the dowel pins and the breast beam will move out of position, and when this happens many parts of the filling motion (I include the thread cutting devices in the filling motion) parts will be thrown out of adjustment and many troubles, including jerk ins, will be the result. When drilling new holes and putting dowel pins in the breast beam it is good business to put two dowel pins in each end, and these pins should be a driving wedge fit.

(2) The hopper stand and battery disc stud. If either of these parts are loose the same troubles as mentioned above will be the result. Also the hopper stand should be checked to determine if it is properly gauged, because it is impossible to get the best results from the thread cutting device if the hopper stands are not gauged correctly, because the thread cutting device is mounted on the hopper stand, and of course the hopper stand is mounted on the breast beam.

(3) The front box plate on battery end. After the strand of filling has been cut by the thread cutter knife it is pulled out clear of the lay through a slot in the front box plate, and if this slot is obstructed in any way the thread will be pulled out of the gripping blades and left dangling where it will be pulled back into the cloth and make jerk ins. The leather covering on this front box plate is secured to the plate with glue, and very often the leather will work loose, and in this event the leather covering will move out of place and close the thread slot entirely, and this of course prevents the removal of the thread and jerk ins will be the result. (I very much prefer the front box plate, on battery end, with a highly polished face without the leather covering.) The front box plate without the leather covering will not create any more wear on the shuttle than the one with the leather, provided the loom is fixed and the shuttle tracking straight. If the shuttle is striking the front box plate at the entrance to the shuttle box it will create wear on the shuttle, and quick. If the front box plate is covered with leather it will soon be cut through by the shuttle and then the shuttle will be contacting the iron box plate, and in addition a bad condition has been created by the worn leather which will cause the thread to be pulled out of the gripping blades, and make jerk ins. In either event, the front box plate leather covered or not, excessive wear on the shuttle will result if the shuttle is not tracking straight, or boxing properly, and if the shuttle is boxing properly it will not be worn excessively with or without the leather covering, so as the leather covering creates additional hazards it is best to dispense with it altogether. However, I would not suggest that removal of the leather and the polishing of the box plates be done at the mill unless it has the proper equipment to do the job, and very few have this equipment. The plates can be bought without the leather covering. If the leather covering on the box plate is loose or excessively worn, or otherwise damaged, it should be replaced.

(4) The pick motion. The pick motion on the shipper end of the loom should be checked carefully to determine if the pick is on time, if the stroke on the picker stick is correct, and if the parallel plug is excessively worn. Either

of the above mentioned things will cause the shuttle to enter the shuttle box, on the battery end of the loom, late, and when this happens the tip end of the shuttle feeler will strike the shuttle and sometimes cause the cutting knives to be momentarily pulled back out of position and fail to catch and cut the strand of filling, and thereby make jerk ins. It is true that this does not happen very often when all parts of the thread cutting device and the battery parts are properly adjusted, but it does happen, and frequently if the knife carrier is slightly out of adjustment or the latch finger is just a little too high in relation to the bunter. Throughout this series of articles I have tried to emphasize the importance of the loom fixer thinking things through. In other words, asking himself when he makes an adjustment on any part of the loom, just what affect it is going to have on some other part or parts of the loom assembly. For instance; when the fixer removes excessive lost motion from the rocker shaft by turning it or replacing it with a new one, most every part of the filling feeler, the battery, and the thread cutting device will be thrown out of adjustment, and too many fixers fail to realize this and check these parts or motions through before leaving the loom, and the results from this kind of loom fixing will be excessive loom stoppage, broken parts, mispicks, thin places, jerk ins, etc.

(5) Boxing the shuttle. When using the Stafford thread cutting device the cutting knives must pass through a hole in the front wall of the shuttle. This hole is 9/16 inches wide by one inch long, and this gives a very small margin shuttle to be boxing properly and in place when the transfer is made. If the shuttle is bouncing or failing to go all the way up in the box the tip ends of the knives will contact the front wall of the shuttle and prevent the knives from cutting and holding the severed strand of filling and jerk ins will result. The same thing will happen if the shuttle is rising when it enters the box on battery end, because this will allow the knives to contact the front shuttle wall below the hole provided for the cutting knives entrance. (The lay end plate out of line, or the picker too high usually causes the shuttle to rise when it enters the shuttle box). The shuttle must box properly in both ends of the loom. If it fails to box on the shipper end it will affect the operation of the filling feeler, and on the battery end it will interfere with the proper functioning of the battery and thread cutting parts, and failing to box on either end will cause it to fail on the opposite end, because this will interfere with the power on the pick and the throw of the shuttle.

When the fixer checks a loom for shuttle boxing he should watch the shuttle for several picks on both ends of the loom, at least long enough for the harness to make two or more repeats, because sometimes the shuttle will box properly on one or more picks and then fail to box due to the fact that one or more of the harness sheds are too high in relation to the race plate causing the shuttle to be thrown up against the top of the back plate and preventing it from going all the way up in the shuttle box, and when this happens on the transfer pick it usually results in jerk ins. Too many loom fixers start the loom, watch the shuttle for one or two picks in each end of the loom, and take for granted it is boxing all right. This is just one of the many little omissions committed by the fixer which add up to very ineffective loom fixing, and all because they fail to think things through. Of course the loom fixer should ex-



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amine the shuttle before checking shuttle boxing, and if it is excessively worn it should be replaced, as good cloth cannot be made with a worn-out shuttle. The thread groove in the front wall of the shuttle should be sufficiently deep to permit free passage of the severed strand of filling when it is pulled from the shuttle box by the cutting knife grip and the falling of the ejected bobbin. If this groove is not open the filling strand will be pinched, and held, and jerk ins will result. If the front shuttle wall is not worn too much this thread groove can be cut deeper and opened up with a small round file.

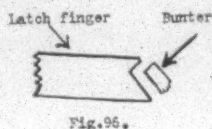


Fig. 96.

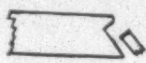


Fig. 97.

(6) The thread cutting device. There are several parts of the thread cutting device which can cause jerk ins to be made if they are slightly out of adjustment. Like many other parts and motions of the loom it is absolutely necessary to do first things first when setting up the thread cutting arrangement. This being true, the quickest and surest way to check it is to start from the beginning, as we would mount the parts and adjust them, and follow the chain through to the cutting knives. Proceed as follows: put the shuttle in the battery end of loom with the shuttle feeler up indicating a transfer. Loosen the filling slide lever stud. Remove the latch depressor. Unhook the starting rod spring and hold the shuttle feeler up in place by hand and adjust the shuttle feeler bracket to a point where the tip end of shuttle feeler will clear the smooth face of the back box plate one-quarter of an inch and the bottom part of the shuttle feeler will clear the front part of the lay end plate one-eighth of an inch and tighten the bracket securely. The above setting should be made with the lay in position where the bunter will be in contact with the latch finger, but not depress it. Hook the starting rod back in place and be sure that the shuttle feeler is held up rigidly in place. With the lay in the same position, bunter against the latch finger, put the latch depressor back in place and adjust to a point where the top end of it will clear the front box plate one-quarter of an inch. Pull the lay back to where the bunter will clear the latch finger one-eighth inch and adjust the latch finger stud to a point where the front tip end of the bunter will be in perfect alignment with the notched place in the latch finger, as shown in Fig. 96. With the lay in the same position, latch finger one-eighth inch from the bunter, move the knife carrier forward and line the tip end of the knife so that it will be central with the hole in the shuttle and be sure that it enters freely without binding top or bottom and adjust the set screw in knife carrier slide to a point where it will stop against the front box plate and allow the tip end of the cutting knife to extend  $1/16$  of an inch past the inside front wall of the shuttle. Hold the knife carrier in this position and tighten the filling knife lever stud. Move the assembly back and forward by hand and make sure that the cutting knife is opened and closed properly without any binding. Turn the lay to extreme front center position, at this point there should be a little play back and forward on the shuttle

feeler; if not the entire assembly should be checked to determine where it is binding. Turn the lay on over to back center, throwing the shuttle to the shipper end and allowing the shuttle feeler to drop back in rest position and check to see if the knife lever clears the knife cam. In this position the lever should clear the cam about one-eighth inch. Check the knife assembly, opening and closing it by hand, to determine if it will cut and securely hold the severed strand of filling, if not make the necessary adjustments or replacements to obtain the desired results.

When using the old type thread cutter with the knife mounted on the shuttle feeler the checking procedure would be the same as mentioned herein up to item (6). To check this thread cutter proceed as follows: put the shuttle in the battery end of loom with the shuttle feeler up, indicating a transfer. Unhook the starting rod spring, and hold the shuttle feeler up by hand and adjust the shuttle feeler bracket to a point where the bottom part of the shuttle feeler clears the front of the lay end plate one-eighth inch and move the bracket back and forward to a point where the heel of the cutting knife, with the knife open, will contact the lug on the bunter one-quarter inch before the bunter contacts the latch finger. This adjustment should insure the closing of the knife and the cutting of the strand of filling just before the bobbin is ejected from the shuttle, and this is vitally necessary because the falling ejected bobbin is the only means of pulling the severed strand of filling clear of the shuttle, and unless this is done the shuttle will carry this strand of filling back into the cloth and make jerk ins. On the old type cutters the latch finger is lined with the bunter by adjustment on the latch depressor. On either of the cutting devices it is vitally necessary that the latch finger be in perfect alignment with the bunter as shown in Fig. 96. If the latch finger is too high, as shown in Fig. 97, the bunter will contact it too low causing it to be pulled downward when contact is made and this will cause the cutting knives to be pulled back out of position and fail to cut the filling, and jerk ins will result.

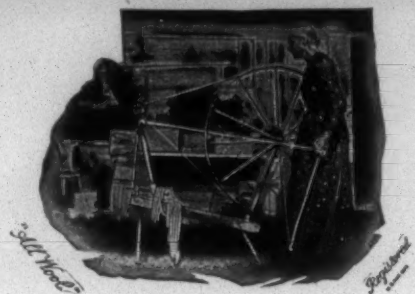
### Increase In Cotton Duck Production

Cotton duck production during the second quarter of 1951 totalled 95 million linear yards, an increase of 11 million yards over the first quarter, according to a preliminary report made recently by the National Production Authority and the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. The report was compiled by N.P.A.'s textile division on the basis of information submitted by 107 of the nation's 111 mills producing duck.

Despite the greater production, N.P.A. pointed out, shortages still exist in certain types of duck, particularly heavy types such as numbered and Army duck, which the armed services need. In the major types of duck, the increases totalled: Army, 2.7 million yards, or 13.4 per cent; numbered, 3.9 million, or 27.3 per cent; and flat, 4.4 or 10.8 per cent.

The expansion in duck production in the second quarter is the result of an increase in the number of looms assigned to duck rather than to an increase in the work week, N.P.A. said. The average number of loom operating hours declined from 107 to 100 hours a week. This reduction was due to work stoppages and because converted mills, going into production during the second quarter, did not show a full quarter's production, N.P.A. added.





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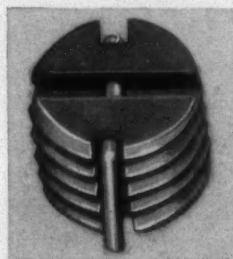
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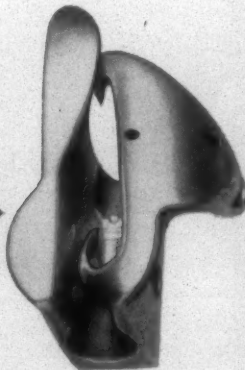
### Watson-Williams Shuttle Needs



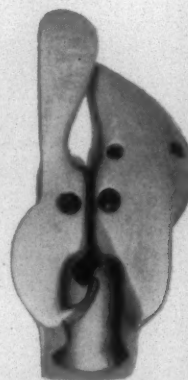
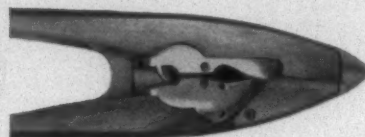
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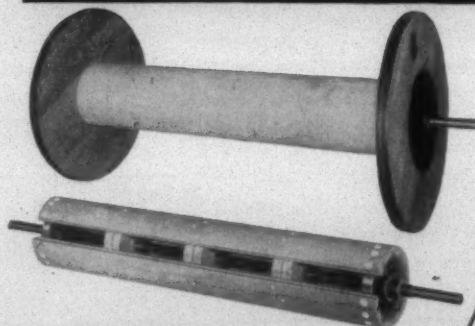
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# Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

## Improving Efficiency Of Cylinder Drying

By LEO WALTER, Consulting Engineer

IN A PREVIOUS article (see August issue) the basic considerations for operation of cylinder and roller dryers have been mentioned, and the factors indicated which influence heat transfer from steam within a heated roller or cylinder via the cylinder wall to the outer roller or cylinder surface. It has been explained why certain can dryers and older types of slashers are not always of high thermal efficiency, because heat transfer from steam is retarded during its passage through cylinder walls by films of condensate, air and gases inside, and by stagnant films of water vapor and air outside the cylinder. I will deal with the latter films in the following in some detail, because thermal efficiency of can dryers and of some slasher cylinders can be greatly improved by applying acceleration of drying by various improvements, mainly by means of additional hot air. This combination of contact drying with hot air drying is called "accelerated cylinder drying," and might be applicable to many older types of slashers or can dryers in not-so-modern textile mills.

### The Stagnant Vapor and Steam Cushions

Fig. 1 shows diagrammatically a steam-heated drying cylinder, and the main barriers to heat transfer inside and outside the wall. It is always obvious to the practical textile engineer that the stagnant outer steam cushion, resulting from evaporated moisture from the fibers, and of the stagnant moisture (vapor) and air mixture outside a roller or cylinder should be eliminated, but very little has been done to perform this improvement in practice. Other trades using cylinder drying have been quicker to improve output and rate of drying. For example, Fig. 2 shows the diagrammatic arrangement of a single cylinder contact dryer for chemicals, foodstuffs, etc., having a vapor collection hood and exhaust duct, thus providing an additional air movement, which helps to speed up drying and removes vapors. Fig. 3 illustrates a multi-cylinder contact dryer for carton board and paper, where rapid and efficient removal of the water vapor driven off the material is vital for transforming the pulp sheet into a solid substance. Drying would stop if the atmosphere in contact with the material would become saturated, i.e., if the air near the cylinders would have a relative humidity of 100 per cent. Modern paper making machines use therefore often heated air (100° to 200° F.) discharged through air nozzles. This air flows either horizontally between the cylinders, or vertically upwards through the space between them, to assist in rapid absorption of vapor, and in elimination of stagnant cushions.

Other practical improvements in the drying section of paper making machines are utilized as follows, and should be of considerable interest to the makers of can dryers for textiles, of slashers, etc.: (a) Higher cylinder centers

in the drying section produce a larger contact surface between web and cylinder, thus increasing heat transfer and rate of moisture evaporation (see Figs. 3-A and 3-B); (b) whether using vertical or horizontal stacks, the material should be alternatively exposed from *both* sides to the hot cylinder surfaces, so that moisture is driven out regularly from both sides of the web or yarn; (c) every means should be applied to improve close contact between material and roller surfaces; (d) pre-drying by squeeze rollers, or by means of radiant heat should be performed, thus relieving the duty of the rollers. The best surface finish of the latter is just good enough, and must be continuously maintained. It should be noted that experiments with paper cylinders equipped with hot air nozzles have shown that the steam pressure to air heaters must be very adjustable in order to produce the right balance between cylinder heat and hot air effect. Fig. 4 shows diagrammatically the use of an air-operated recorder-controller fitted to a steam-heated rotating slasher cylinder for keeping steam supply pressure and temperature constant. (For saturated steam it is feasible to control cylinder surface temperature by adjusting steam supply pressure). It should, however, be realized that usually better temperature control methods are required in practice than just steam pressure control.

### Advantages of 'Accelerated' Cylinder Drying

When using an additional stream of hot air on slasher cylinders the following factors have to be considered: speed of air, its inlet temperature and humidity, cylinder temperature, the air gap between material and cylinder surface, and working conditions in general. A number of experiments have been carried out in England by the British Cotton Industry Research Association at their Shirley Institute near Manchester, and the following description of the "Shirley" accelerated drying device is published with their permission, based on a paper which appeared in 1951 in *The Journal of the Institute of Fuel*, London, in a series "A Study of Drying" by E. H. Jones, a member of the research staff of the Shirley Institute. The equipment, generally known as Shirley device has been patented, but licenses are obtainable under "Licenses of Right" against a Royalty, and numerous plants are now in operation in British textile works.

### The Shirley Accelerated Drying Device

**General Description.** Practical equipment which embodies the essential features has been designed and patented, and many industrial dryers in the textile industry in England are now fitted with the equipment. The method is particularly applicable to dryers having a few large cylinders such

as those used on tape-sizing machines in the cotton industry. A general description of the Shirley accelerated drying device as applied to these machines will now be briefly given.

The equipment is illustrated in the photograph reproduced in Fig. 5 and is shown diagrammatically in Figs. 6 and 7. It will be seen from the photograph that the conventional wooden hood has been removed and replaced by metal covers which fit round these parts of the cylinders with which the warp makes contact. The covers are sealed at the sides. Unheated air from the taperoom is drawn into the ends of the covers and exhausted through slots running across the full width of the covers and located halfway along them. The slots open out into wide horizontal ducts, from each of which air is withdrawn at one end. Extensions of these ducts unite to form the duct which contains the exhaust fan. Fig. 6 is a diagram of the equipment as seen from one side; Figs. 7a and 7b show some of the features of the cover in greater detail.

The covers should be made of a corrosion-resistant material such as galvanized iron or aluminum alloy sheet. On this installation the covers are fitted at a distance of just over one inch from the cylinder surfaces. It is useful to have a window fitted at a convenient position in each cover to enable lappers and other irregularities in the warp sheet to be observed while the warp is passing over the cylinders.

The whole of the side edges of the covers must be sealed to prevent uncontrolled entry of air. The seals, some details of which are illustrated in Fig. 7a are designed to be reasonably airtight and to produce as little frictional drag as

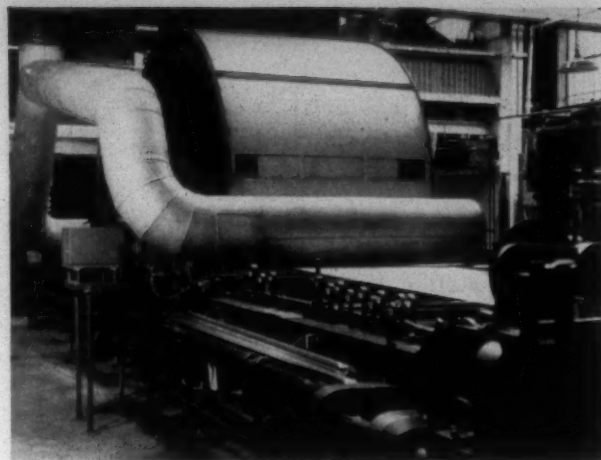


Fig. 5—View of the Shirley accelerating drying device installed on a slasher. (Courtesy British Cotton Industry Research Association, Manchester, Didsbury, England).

possible on the rotation of the cylinders. A suitable material for the seals is canvas-reinforced rubber strip about  $1/10$  to  $1/8$  of an inch thick. The seals are secured to the curved framework of the cover by clamping them between the vertical outer faces of the angle-iron framework and a series of curved metal strips shown in section at Y. The rubber seals press lightly against the cylinder flanges and follow any irregularities in contour of the flanges arising from eccentric cylinder mounting or other defects. The pressure of the seals on the flanges increases when the draught is applied owing to the slight reduction in air pressure under the cover; this helps to improve the seal.

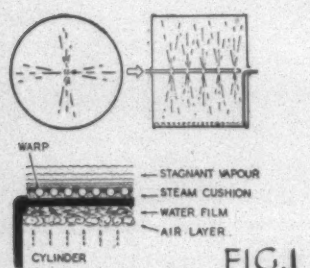


FIG. 1

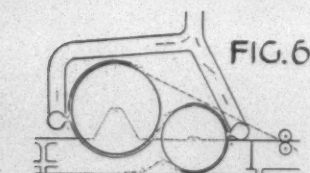


FIG. 6

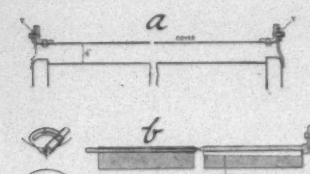


FIG. 7

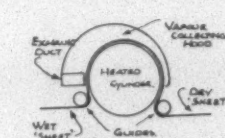


FIG. 2

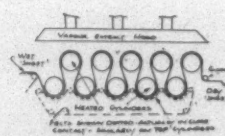


FIG. 3

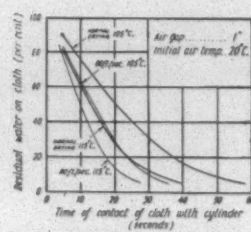


FIG. 8

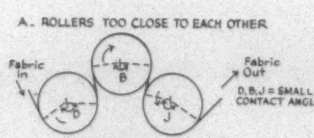


FIG. 3-A

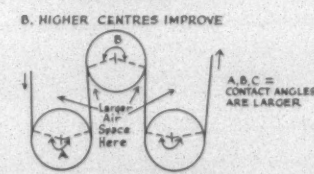


FIG. 3-B

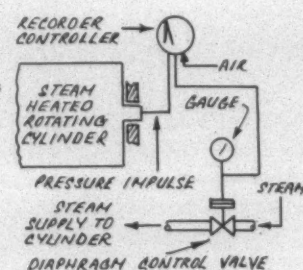


FIG. 4

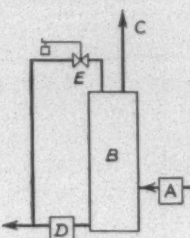


FIG. 9

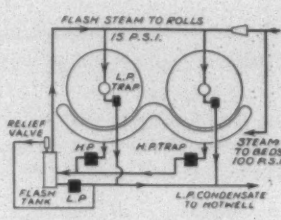


FIG. 10

Fig. 1—Diagram of drying cylinder with steam heating, showing barriers to heat transfer and inner and outer films. (Courtesy E. H. Jones, Shirley Institute, Manchester, and Journal of Institute of Fuel, London.)

Fig. 2—Exhaust hood and duct for single-cylinder contact dryer. (Courtesy Industrial Heat Engineer, London.)

Fig. 3—Vapor extraction hood for multi-cylinder contact dryer produces air current. (Courtesy M. G. Saunders.)

Figs. 3-A and 3-B—Higher cylinder centers provide increased contact.

Fig. 4—Indirect temperature control of cylinder by pressure regulation of saturated steam.

Fig. 6—Slasher equipped with Shirley accelerated drying device. (Courtesy "A Study in Drying," Journal of Institute of Fuel, London.)

Fig. 7—(a) Details of cover seals and (b) of tapered damper. (Courtesy Shirley Institute.)

Fig. 8—Effect of cylinder temperature on drying curve, with and without using an air stream. (Courtesy E. H. Jones, G. G. Miller and G. G. Taylor, and Shirley Institute.)

Fig. 9—Principle of flash steam recovery: (a) steam traps; (b) flash vessel; (c) low pressure steam; (d) steam trap to condensate return; (e) by-pass valve. (Courtesy Sarco Co., Inc., New York City.)

Fig. 10—Flash steam utilization for calender. Condensate from beds (100 p.s.i. steam pressure) is discharged through traps to flash vessel. The latter is connected to reduced pressure (15 p.s.i.) to rolls. Ten per cent condensate flashes to steam, thus adding steam to rolls. (Courtesy Sarco Co., Inc.)



The necks which form the slots through which the air is withdrawn from the covers are about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at their narrowest part and the ducts are 15 inches in diameter. The air is exhausted from one end of the ducts, but in spite of the relatively high resistance to air-flow inside the cover compared with that in the duct, there is a slight tendency for the flow of air from the cover to be greater at the side nearer to the end of the duct from which the air is withdrawn. Although this difference of flow is not likely to have any serious effect on the evenness of drying across the sheet, it is advisable to eliminate it. This can be done by inserting an adjustable tapered damper fixed to a horizontal shaft and mounted across the neck, as shown in Fig. 7b. The wide end of the damper should be the end nearer to the outlet end of the horizontal duct. By opening the damper to a suitable extent, as shown at "X" in Fig. 7, the draught through the neck can be modified to give an even distribution of air-flow across the cover.

Each of the ducts which connect the horizontal ducts to the common outlet duct containing the fan, is equipped with an adjustable damper as shown in Fig. 7b. These dampers can be adjusted to give equal air speed under the covers, and also to control the rate of drying. Fig. 8 shows a typical drying curve, with and without hot air stream, obtained during experiments at the Shirley Institute at Manchester for normal slasher drying, and with accelerated air speeds of 80 feet per second for cylinder surface temperatures of  $105^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $221^{\circ}\text{F}$ .), and for  $115^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $239^{\circ}\text{F}$ .). The effect of surface temperature in the drying rate, and also the accelerating effect of the air stream is well maintained at the higher cylinder temperature. Tests on a typical slasher (tape frame machine) with two copper cylinders, seven feet and five feet diameter by 58 inches wide, carried out in the Shirley Institute revealed a drying capacity of 520 pounds per hour rate of evaporation of water from the warp, which can be estimated to be 60 per cent higher than before, which is a very good achievement, and makes fitting a paying proposition.

### Flash Steam Recovery

It might be often possible to combine flash steam recovery from steam traps discharge with additional hot air nozzles. Fig. 9 shows the principle of flash steam recovery. Hot condensate from steam traps "A" is collected in flash vessel "B," where it develops steam when exposed to atmosphere. This low pressure steam leaves the flash vessel at "C," and can be used for heating purposes. Condensate leaves the flash vessel at "D" and goes to a collecting vessel in the boilerhouse. Fig. 10 shows utilization of flash steam on a laundry calender and ironer. The low pressure flash steam from traps on the beds ( $100 = 14$  atmos.) is utilized to heat the rolls ( $15$  psi  $= 1$  atmos.)

It should be mentioned that accelerated roller or cylinder drying can also be applied in conjunction with waste heat recovery from flash steam from steam trap discharge, or by using the hot condensate as heating medium for the hot air. The system is at present confined mainly to slasher or other cylinders having a large diameter, but it is hoped that something practical can be developed soon for multi-roller dryers.

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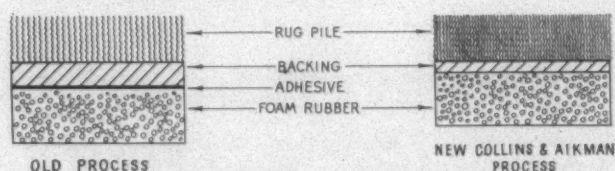
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### New Collins & Aikman Process

A new process, integrating a foam rubber backing with carpeting is being introduced by Collins & Aikman, it is announced by Albert R. Jube, president of the company. The process, according to Mr. Jube, has a great many advantages over previous methods of bonding foam rubber to carpeting by means of adhesive. The new method applies the foam rubber composition directly to the fabric in the form of a thick cream, solidifying into a foam rubber pad that is an integral part of the carpet.



Comparison of old and new methods of using foam rubber with carpeting. At left, old method requires heavy backing plus adhesive. At right, new Collins & Aikman method avoids use of adhesive, cuts down on need for heavy backing, and permits a denser pile if desired.

This method, Mr. Jube said, avoids any possible lack of adhesion that might occur when rubber is cemented to a carpet as a secondary application. It also makes unnecessary the use of heavy backing threads, thus saving some cost which can be applied to a stronger wearing surface. The denser weave and lower pile height made possible by this process also adds to the wearing quality of the carpeting.

No binding of edges is necessary with this new process, it is claimed, and the carpet can be cut easily into any irregular pattern, or be die cut. Since color can be incorporated in the foam rubber to match the color of the carpet, no unsightly edges appear. Water will not penetrate the rug, thus offering quicker drying; and dirt and dust cannot infiltrate the carpeting, making easy vacuum cleaning possible.

Mr. Jube said that Collins & Aikman has found the process suitable for fabrics made from nylon, animal fibers, carpet viscose, and blends of all three of these fibers. The foam rubber backing can be applied to a thickness of five-eighths of an inch. Control of temperature during application, and aeration of the foam rubber, eliminate all odors.

### Offer Analysis Of Alkalies Bulletin

Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., is offering a new, completely revised, edition of its Technical & Engineering Service Bulletin No. 9, *The Analysis of Alkalies*. The company advises that this third edition has been substantially enlarged and now contains 72 pages of text, tables, charts and indexes. New additions or revisions include the recalculation of analytical factors to the basis of the 1948 international atomic weights, a colorimetric test for iron and copper and a temperature correction table for volumetric solutions. The company is offering copies of this bulletin without charge. Requests should be addressed to Solvay Sales Division, Advertising & Sales Promotion Dept., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.



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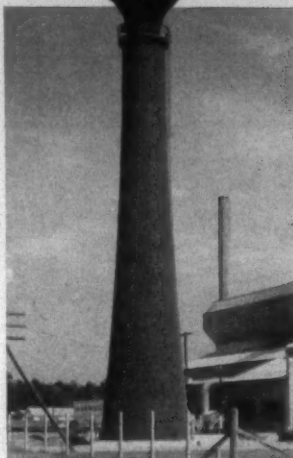
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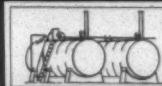
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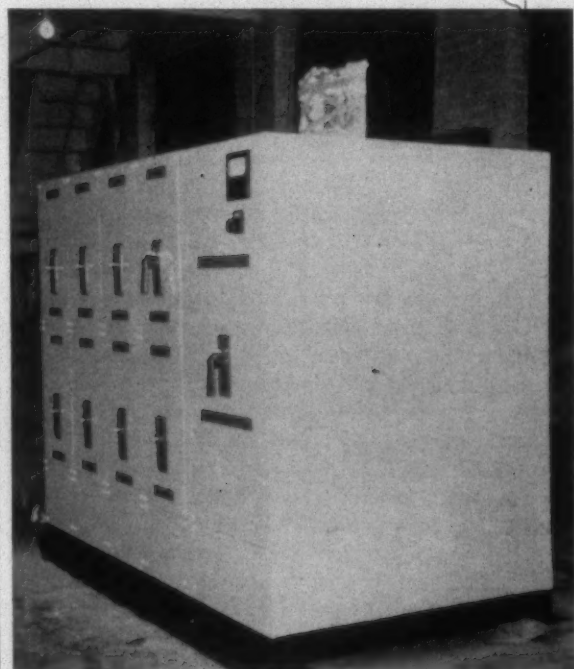
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# Maintenance, Engineering & Handling

## New Mill Lighting Installations

**P**ROBLEMS encountered and solved in lighting the weave room at Judson Mills, a Deering, Milliken & Co. unit at Greenville, S. C., are outlined in a recent information sheet presented by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Six other Southern textile mills were lighted by Sylvania and since the products they manufacture are similar, the same problems had to be overcome in all. These problems were solved in approximately the same manner, thus the information concerning the lighting of the Judson weave room applies to all.

Sylvania industrial type fluorescent fixtures were used throughout the seven plants. With few exceptions they were installed in continuous rows. These fixtures have weatherized top housing and porcelain reflectors, and have been found to hold up well under the adverse high humidity conditions prevalent in textile mills where steam jets are used to maintain humidity.

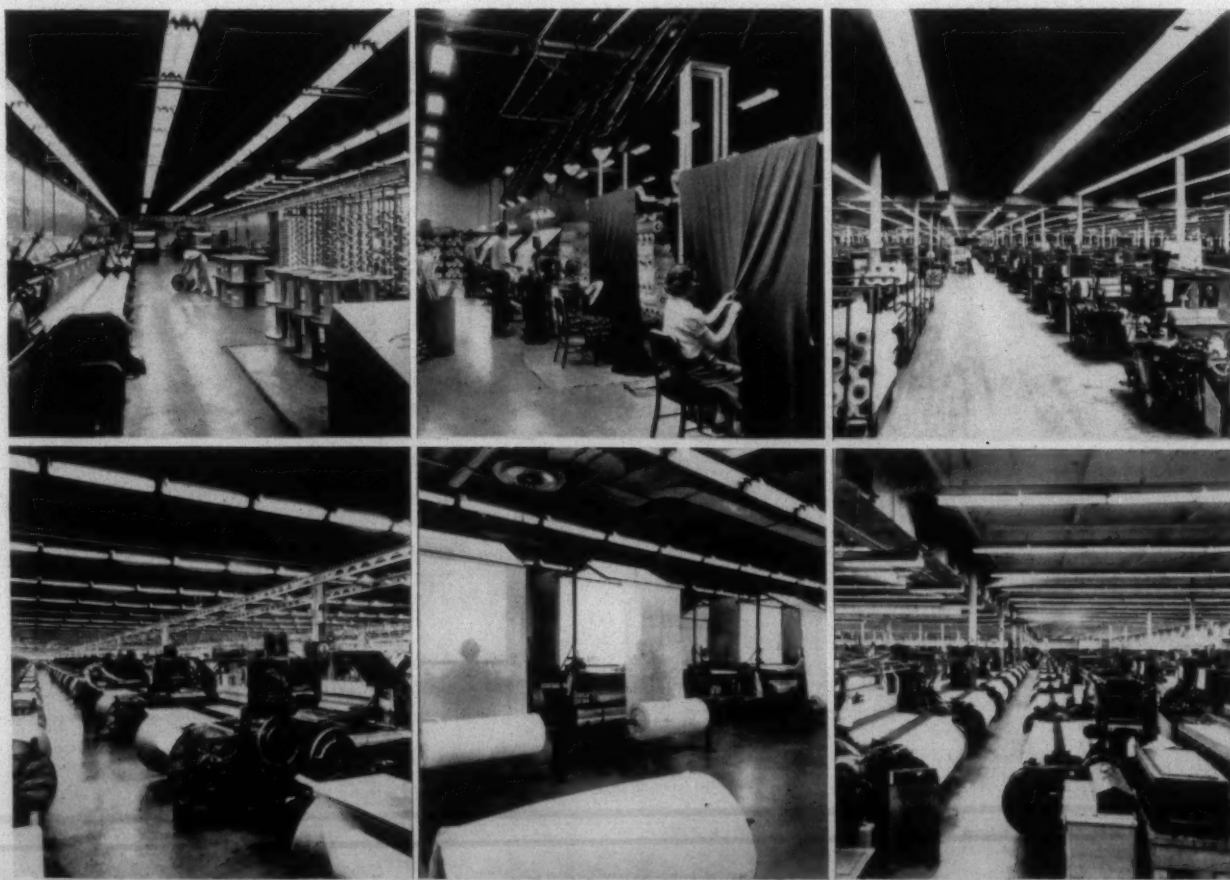
Robert McClellan, field representative of Sylvania Elec-

tric Products, Inc., planned the Judson weave room installation in co-operation with W. T. Watson, Judson's plant engineer, who personally supervised the project.

The Judson weave room is approximately 300 by 400 feet, with a structural ceiling height of 17 feet to 21 feet. Previous lighting included 1,600 Mercury Vapor and R.F. units which provided a lighting level of 17 footcandles over the general area.

The new Sylvania lighting installation includes continuous rows of Sylvania Slimline eight-foot HFFS-296 and four-foot HFFS-248 industrial fixtures with weatherized top housing and porcelain reflectors. All are two-lamp units. The fixture rows are on approximately 7½-inch centers. The continuous runs of fixtures are mounted at a height of 13½ feet from the floor, while the individual four-foot sections installed under the air conditioning ducts are mounted at a height of 12 feet.

Sylvania Cool White fluorescent lamps were used



Top left, tricot department and slasher room in the Gerrish Milliken Mill. Top center, cloth inspection department of the Excelsior finishing plant. Top right, weave room at Judson Mills.

Lower left, rayon weave room in the Gerrish Milliken plant. Lower center, Gerrish Milliken inspection department. Lower right, another view of the Judson weave room.

throughout the Judson installation. According to Mr. McClellan, there is a general trend in Southern plants toward the use of Cool White fluorescent tubes instead of the daylight fluorescent tubes which have been so popularly employed in past years. This change, Mr. McClellan states, is a slow but steady one.

Limestone Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., was the only other one of the seven installations in which Cool White tubes were used. The remainder utilize the daylight fluorescent tubes. The other plants are Excelsior Mills and Gerrish Milliken Mills at Pendleton, S. C., both Deering, Milliken & Co. units; Mills Mill at Spartanburg, S. C., and Chesnee (S. C.) Mills, units of Reeves Bros., Inc.; and Hudson Hosiery Co. of Charlotte, N. C.

The obvious benefits of using Cool White tubes are pointed out as being the increased level of illumination they make possible in existing installations, and a saving in equipment in new installations because they have higher lumen output of Cool White lamps. As an example, considering the 40-watt tube, the daylight tubes produce 2,000 lumens while the new Cool White tube produces 2,200 lumens. In addition, Sylvania engineers explain, the Cool White lamp with less of a blue component is a more pleasant color to the eye.

Mr. McClellan points out that another item of interest in the Judson weave room installation is the use of Slimline lamps. Weave room humidity is purposely kept very high and since high humidity tends to adversely affect the operation of instant starting lamps, there was some question as to how satisfactory this installation might prove to be. After more than six months of operation, the lamps are said to have complete satisfaction of the customer. Mr. McClellan feels that this is a tribute to the lamp design and the hydrophobic coating on the Sylvania Slimlines.

Power for the Judson weave room formerly was supplied through three 75 KVA transformers which were 50 per cent overloaded. Present power is supplied by the same three 75 KVA transformers plus three 37.5 KVA transformers.

Problems encountered in the Judson weave room installation, as outlined by Mr. McClellan and Mr. Watson, included removal of all old wiring and conduits as well as removal of old lighting units. The installation of new Sylvania fixtures required consideration of the main air conditioning ducts, humidifiers and the return water lines for the air conditioning, which are graded for gravity flow. The new lighting system was installed without interruption of production by the erection of special scaffolding. With its 50-foot span, this scaffolding covered three looms.

With the old lighting installation it was necessary to have inspectors move about the weave room with drop cord portable inspection lights. This is no longer necessary under the present system. It is stated that the operator himself is frequently able to detect flaws.

Without considering the reduction in defective material, Judson's Plant Engineer Watson estimates that a saving of \$1,500 per year on materials alone is effected in the inspection operation. These materials include drop cord lamps, the shop cost of making them up, etc. It does not include, Mr. Watson said, the additional time previously required by the inspector to make an inspection.

Mr. Watson further estimates that as a result of the savings in production costs and time the new installation

will pay for itself, including the cost of both fixtures and installation, in three years.

No outside contractor was called in for the Judson installation. The mill maintenance staff, under the supervision of Mr. Watson, did all the work. Wholesaler for the installation was Crawford & Garner of Spartanburg, S. C.

### Book On Cost Cutting Materials Handling

A 24-page booklet titled *The How Book of Cost Cutting Materials Handling* is now available from the Philadelphia Division, Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. A revised edition of a previous booklet printed in 1947, the book was prepared under the guidance of Dr. V. S. Karabasz, professor of industrial management, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. A large portion of the "How Book" is concerned with basic background material covering types of skids, pallets and other industrial handling tools. Most of the balance covers a comprehensive plan for evaluating present handling methods through an engineering analysis much like a time and motion study. Enclosed in the book are several charts and summary sheets for making a materials handling analysis. More sheets are available. For a copy of the *How Book of Cost Cutting Materials Handling* write the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., 11,000 Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia 15, Pa.

### Textile Mill Air Conditioning Manual

Basic methods and principles of modern textile mill air conditioning for efficient economical mill operation are presented in graphic form in a new manual released by Carrier Corp., pioneer air conditioning manufacturer. Pointing out that air conditioning saw its first major development in the textile industry, the booklet underscores the intensified present-day need for temperature and humidity control as a result of rising labor costs, new high-speed precision machinery, and increasing use of synthetic fibers.

The now standard psychrometric chart developed by the late Dr. William H. Carrier is used to explain the functioning of central station, atomizer, and combination systems. The booklet describes application of air washers, refrigeration and other equipment in producing the desired conditions, and of heat diffusers and fans in dyehouse ventilation. Carrier's 1951 line of equipment particularly suitable for use in the textile industry is also presented. A wide selection of refrigeration units includes centrifugal machines from 125 to 1,200 tons capacity, absorption machines from 115 to 350 tons, and reciprocating machines up to 150 tons. Surface type humidifiers, fan coil Weathermakers, and custom-built air washers—available in a wide range of sizes—are shown, along with unit heaters, heat diffusers, automatic self-cleaning and removable screen strainers.

Also included is Carrier's packaged laboratory air conditioning unit equipped with a refrigeration machine, cooling and heating coils, humidifier and special automatic controls for maintaining precise A.S.T.M. standards of temperature and humidity in testing rooms. The new booklet may be obtained by writing the nearest Carrier district or branch office or Carrier Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.

Harvesting of a million and a half pounds of kenaf, the first commercial planting of this jute substitute in the United States, will commence nearly a month early, by Sept. 30, due to the extraordinary fertility of the Florida muck lands.



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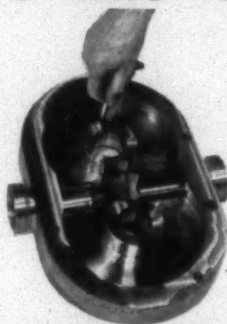


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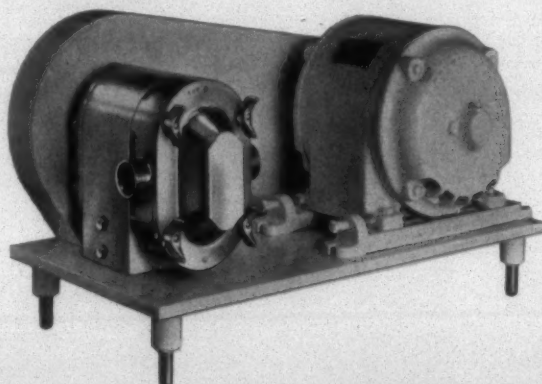
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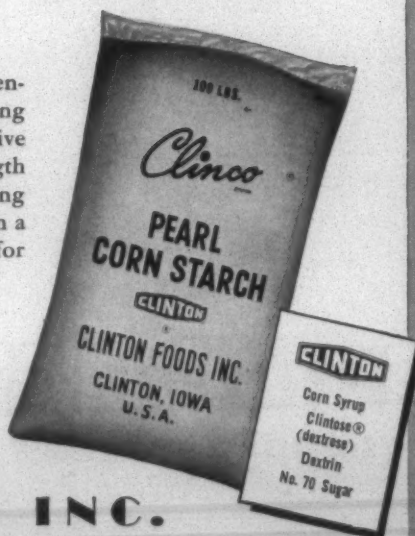
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## PERSONAL NEWS



H. Haley Ector has been appointed sales representative in Alabama and Georgia for Hunt Loom Works of Greenville, S. C. He assumed his new duties Oct. 1. Mr. Ector formerly was associated with West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

and National Ring Traveler Co. He attended Georgia Institute of Technology and was graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., has been nominated as a director of New York Life Insurance Co. Election of directors will take place April 9, 1952, at the company home office.

Julian B. Cumming has been appointed general manufacturing manager at Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada. Prior to joining the Canadian firm seven months ago, Mr. Cumming was head of the Schoolfield Division of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Herman Cone, president of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., has been appointed co-chairman of the industrial division for the 1952 Greensboro Community Chest campaign. . . . L. G. Sjostrom, general manager of Virginia Woolen Co., Winchester, Va., has been named general chairman for the annual Winchester-Frederick County Community Chest campaign.

William B. Thomas has been named executive vice-president and general manager of Brodnax (Va.) Mills, Inc. Prior to joining Brodnax Mills, he was general manager of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills. Other changes, announced by the board of directors, due to the recent death of A. M. Kerr, president of Brodnax Mills, are as follows: Mrs. A. J. Kerr, president; Miss Marian H. Kerr, treasurer; Miss M. S. Kerr, secretary.



Harrell J. Auten, field engineer for Bijur Lubricating Corp., Rochelle Park, N. J., has been assigned to Newnan, Ga., from which location he will be available to mills in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi for consultation and service

covering the application of central lubricat-

ing systems to textile machinery. Mr. Auten formerly was a member of the company's force of field engineers operating out of Charlotte, N. C.

T. G. Roche has been promoted to vice-president and general manager of Limestone Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., a unit of M. Lowenstein & Sons. Since February, 1948, Mr. Roche had served as general superintendent of Lowenstein's two plants in Gaffney, Limestone 1 and 2.

Tom S. Harris has been elected president and treasurer of Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Tex., and Sherman (Tex.) Mfg. Co. Mr. Harris, who will make his home in Sherman, is replacing Jesse M. Jones, resigned.

John Cunningham has been appointed to the newly-created post of manager of operations for the products division of Alexander Smith, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. Cunningham has served in Alexander Smith's carpet plant in Yonkers, N. Y., for 13 years. He started with the Alexander yarn mill and later became first foreman of the Axminster weaving department. Prior to his new appointment he was assistant superintendent of the Axminster carpet mill.



James E. Oliver, formerly associated for more than 25 years with the Allen Beam Co., has joined the Edward J. McBride Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., and has been placed in charge of the firm's recently-opened Southern office at Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Oliver will handle sales, service and field consultation work for McBride, which manufactures warp beams, creels and other warp preparatory equipment. The field engineering policy of sending engineers from the home office to handle specific problems established by the McBride company will still be maintained supporting Mr. Oliver's efforts.

Herman S. Bogarty, design engineer for Proctor & Schwartz, textile machinery firm of Philadelphia, Pa., recently was elected a life member of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers.

E. R. Adair has become associated with Warwick Chemical Co., a division of Sun Chemical Corp., and has joined Henry Papi in representing Warwick in South Carolina. Mr. Adair will concentrate on technical service of the Suntone pigment colors. He was graduated from Furman University

and was employed by Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Taylors, S. C., in various capacities for ten years.

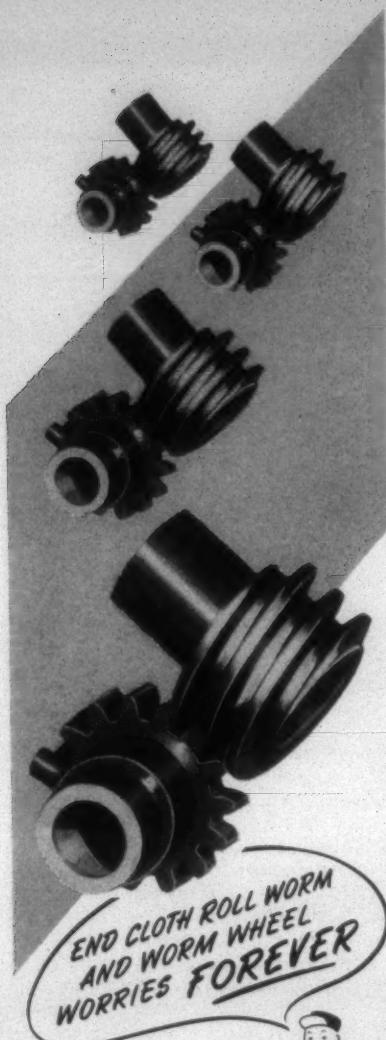


William G. Polley (*left above*), formerly Southern area special representative for Acme Steel Co., has been appointed district sales manager at Atlanta, Ga., filling the vacancy created by the death of Clarence A. Carrell. Mr. Polley has been associated with Acme Steel Co. since 1924, serving on the Southern area sales staff for 21 years. He will now be in charge of sales in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Tennessee. . . . Replacing Mr. Polley as Southern area special representative is Charles R. Lammers (*right*), transferred from Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Lammers had previously operated in the Southern area as a sales representative for 2½ years. Joining Acme Steel Co. in 1939, he has also served as laboratory assistant and sales engineer.

J. N. Newton is now night superintendent of Veterans Mills, Calhoun, Ga. Mr. Newton's previous associations include Linwood Mills, LaFayette, Ga., and more recently overseer of carding and spinning at Kingston (Ga.) Mills.

Howard S. Stevenson has been appointed as senior associate with Bruce Payne & Associates, Inc., management consultants, with offices in Westport, Conn., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill. He will continue to work with the Southern division of the firm and will live in Greenville, S. C. Mr. Stevenson was industrial engineer for Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc., Greenville, for four years prior to joining the management consultant firm.

A number of New England technicians who served with the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee during World War II were cited for their work and awarded certificates recently at ceremonies in Boston, Mass. Receiving awards were Warner Eustis, director of research for the Kendall Co., Boston; William D. Fales, head of the Textile School, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence; Robert M. Jones, chief engineer and director of research for Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me.; Brackett Parsons,



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**BAHAN**  
**TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.**  
GREENVILLE, S.C.

### **PERSONAL NEWS**

president of Pepperell Mfg. Co.; Raymond R. Stevens, director of research, Felters Co., Milbury, Mass.; James L. Truslow, vice-president, Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston.

G. T. Gardner, manager of the Cramerton, N. C., division of Burlington Mills, has been promoted to a position on the staff of President J. C. Cowan, Jr., at the company's executive offices at Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Gardner will have staff responsibility for the manufacturing operations of the Cramerton, decorative fabrics and cotton yarns divisions. A native of Grifton, N. C., Mr. Gardner has been with Burlington since the textile concern bought Cramerton Mills in 1946. . . . James D. Barbee, assistant division manager, has been promoted to division manager to replace Mr. Gardner. Mr. Barbee came with Burlington Mills in 1946 as a member of the spinning division. He is a native of Carthage, Tenn., and a graduate of the University of Tennessee. . . . The election of Kenneth Collins and Howard Holderness as members of the board of directors of Burlington Mills Corp. was announced recently following a meeting of the company's directors. Mr. Collins is an executive vice-president of Burlington Mills Corp. of New York, the firm's merchandising organization, and merchandising co-ordinator for several sales divisions in addition to having executive responsibility for advertising, public relations, and administration. Mr. Holderness is president of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., Greensboro, N. C. . . . Recent promotions in the Forsyth, Ga., plant of Bur-Mil's Brighton division include Jerome C. Glone and John C. Thompson, named second hands in the carding department, and James K. Frazier and Tom W. Justice, named second hands in the spinning department; also Charles F. Ard,

named overseer of the spinning department and Oliver L. Mason, overseer of carding. . . . Marvin Law, who has been in Canada the past 2½ years as superintendent of Burlington's Sherbrooke plant, has been transferred to St. Pauls, N. C., as superintendent of the Butler unit there. . . . Duncan C. Hunter, personnel supervisor for the past year at Burlington Mills' Modena Plant in Gastonia, N. C., has been named to the same post at the company's Cascade Rayon Plant in Mooresville, N. C. Mr. Hunter replaces Hugh Lyerly, supervisor of personnel at Cascade for the past nine years, who has been transferred to Burlington's Brighton division at Shannon, Ga., as industrial relations staff representative for the two plants in that division at Shannon and Forsyth, Ga. . . . Charles Giles, a native of High Point, N. C., and with Bur-Mil since last February, has been named personnel supervisor to succeed Mr. Hunter at the Modena Plant in Gastonia.

Guy Worrell, who has been project engineer on development work for Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass., for the past three years and who has been in the U. S. Air Force Reserve as a captain, has been called back into service. He has been given a leave of absence by Foster Machine Co. and is now on his way to Tokyo, Japan. He expects to be stationed in Japan or Formosa. Captain Worrell was a commissioned officer in the Air Force in World War II.

Don W. Lyon, district sales manager for Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. at San Francisco, Calif., has been named manager of textile sales in the new fiber glass division of the company. Mr. Lyon, trained as an architect and designer, has been with the glass company since 1938 in Chicago, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo. In his new work he will have offices in the Wayne Building, Toledo, Ohio, and direct the fiber glass sales in five industries where the textile

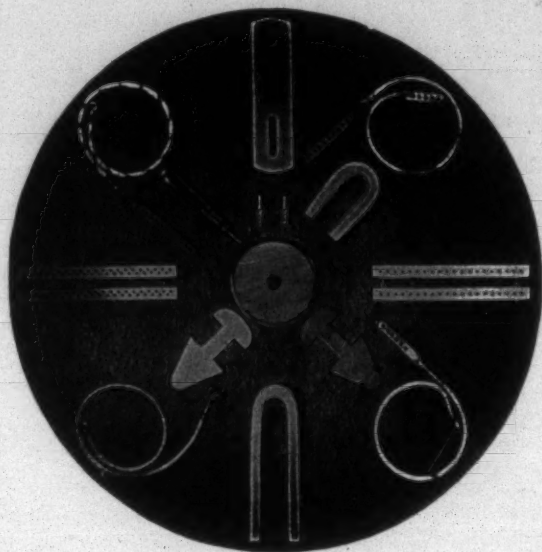


**ALWAYS SMILING ON THE JOB** is Grover Mullenix, blind employee at Dixie Mills, Inc., LaGrange, Ga., whose example of courageous determination is inspiring. Mr. Mullenix, who is a quill stripper in the Dixie weave room, is shown exchanging greetings with C. Ross Beall (right), weave shed overseer.



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The Nuform VICTORY CHECK STRAP is made in left hand and right hand for Draper looms. A special right hand Nuform VICTORY CHECK STRAP is available for the Crompton-Knowles S-6 loom.

The Nuform VICTORY CHECK STRAP is made of the same high quality SLIP-NOT hair leather as our regular Nuform Check Strap. It is identified by its yellow colored top edge.

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## PERSONAL NEWS

glass yarns are extensively used in modern products.

John C. Thomas has been appointed Southern representative for Berkshire Color & Chemical Co., Delawanna, N. J. Mr. Thomas will make his headquarters in Salisbury, N. C. His most recent associations have been with North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, where he was dyer, finisher and research technician; and with Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., in the research division.

J. Arthur Whitehead, personnel supervisor at the Coosa Plant of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. at Piedmont, Ala., is the new president of the Piedmont Lions Club. He is a former district governor of the Lions Club.

William W. Bowman, superintendent of the research plant of the textile research department of American Viscose Corp. at Marcus Hook, Pa., has been appointed assistant to Harry E. New, head of the department's cotton division. Mr. Bowman attended Drexel Institute of Technology and Pennsylvania Military College and was connected with Continental Mills, Inc., of Germantown, Pa., before joining Avisco in 1940. He served for three years in the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Nine career employees of the New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency with long records of outstanding service have been promoted to higher positions in their respective fields. Seven new procurement officers named include John Coumbe, formerly purchasing agent for wool and worsted textiles, who was appointed in the government service in August, 1939, at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, as a purchasing agent for miscellaneous items; Stanley B. Doernbach, formerly purchasing agent for cotton and synthetic fabrics, who was appointed at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot 18 years ago as a textile inspector; George A. Earnshaw, formerly purchasing agent for clothing, who was appointed in the government service at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot in April, 1935, as a claims clerk; James H. Haddock, formerly

purchasing agent for canvas and duck textiles, appointed in September, 1941, at the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot as principal procurement specialist for canvas and other items; Harry Kornblue, formerly purchasing agent for wool outer clothing, who was appointed in August, 1939, in the Quartermaster Supply Office of the Brooklyn Army Base; Eugene A. Main, formerly purchasing agent for canvas and duck fabricated items, appointed in July, 1940, in the Quartermaster Supply Office of the Brooklyn Army Base as inspector of miscellaneous supplies; Ernest A. Wagner, formerly purchasing agent for footwear and leather items, appointed in July, 1941, to the standardization branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Named industrial specialists were Dixon W. Jordan of the clothing and equipage branch and Bernard H. Martin of the general supplies branch. Both formerly were equipage and general supplies industry economists for the agency's industrial planning staff. . . . Reorganization of the Office of the Quartermaster General, to expedite the Quartermaster Corps expanding supply activities and facilitate its intricate relationship with American industry, was announced Oct. 1 by the Department of the Army. Brig.-Gen. Howard L. Peckham, now commanding general, New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency, will become acting deputy, the Quartermaster General. General Peckham will be replaced as commanding general, New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency, by Brig.-Gen. Robert P. Hollis, now chief, supply division, Office of the Quartermaster General. It is expected that these re-assignments will be accomplished within the next few weeks. Brig.-Gen. Arthur L. Marshall, formerly chief, budget and fiscal division, Office of the Quartermaster General, and Brig.-Gen. Ira K. Evans, formerly deputy chief, Quartermaster division, European command, are named acting assistants, the Quartermaster General, effective immediately. General Marshall will supervise administrative activities and General Evans will supervise operational activities.

Montgomery A. Simons has succeeded Leon Bakst as director of sales for the Crescent Corp., Fall River, Mass. Mr. Simons resigned the position as resident manager

of the Waynesboro, Va., plant of Wortendyke Mfg. Co. to join the staff of Crescent Corp. Previously he was in charge of the Waynesboro plants of Esmond Mills in the Virginia area during ownership of these plants by Chatham Mfg. Co., Textron, Inc., and Esmond Mills.

Charles L. Tidwell, who has been manager of Dunean Mills at Greenville, S. C., has been appointed assistant general manager of both Dunean Mills and Watts Mills, the latter at Laurens, S. C. Both are divisions in the Dunean Group of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. . . . At the same time C. J. Pride was appointed manager of the Dunean Plant, succeeding Mr. Tidwell. T. P. Townsend is manager of Watts Mills.

Cantwell Clark, manager of the planning section of the Du Pont company's nylon division, has retired after 36 years with the company. He joined Du Pont in July, 1915, as an assistant engineer in the engineering department at the Barksdale, Wis., commercial explosives plant. Prior to that he was engaged in engineering at Du Pont projects in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Alabama.

John McArthur, controller of Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C., has been elected to membership in the Controllers Institute. Established in 1931, the institute is a non-profit organization of controllers and finance officers from all lines of business. The total membership exceeds 3,700.

## OBITUARIES

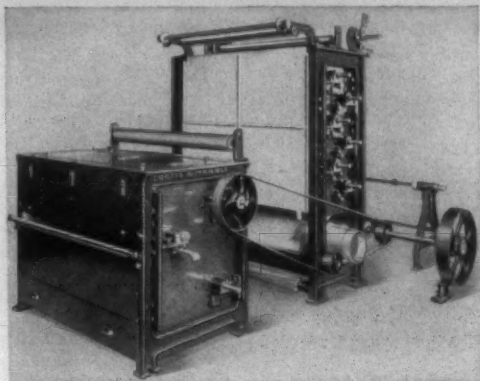
Carleton E. Bauldry, 56, manager of the Thomasville, Ga., plant of Clark Thread Co., died Oct. 10 at his home in Thomasville. A native of New Bedford, Mass., Mr. Bauldry had been associated with Clark Thread Co. the past 30 years. Surviving are his wife, his mother, a son and a daughter.

Harold H. Hart, 69, president of Racine (Wis.) Woolen Mills and executive secretary of Phi Psi, national textile fraternity, died recently at his home in Wolfboro, N. H. His brother, John, is treasurer and operating head of Racine Woolen Mills. In



OFFICIALS OF J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC., present for the open house celebration marking the 50th anniversary of Watts Mills, Stevens unit at Laurens, S. C. Left to right: Harold R. Turner, assistant executive officer of the Victor-Monaghan, Dunean and Watts divisions; Raymond G. Emery, executive vice-president and director; J. P. Stevens, Jr., president; R. T. Stevens, chairman of the board; W. J. Carter, executive vice-president; T. P. Townsend, Watts manager; Charles L. Tidwell, assistant general manager of Dunean and Watts; W. J. Hamrick, Watts general superintendent; and H. C. Carter, vice-president.





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*With Vertical Brusher and Type SF Winding Head*

This outfit is used for applying starch to rubberized or other coated fabrics. The starch, powder, talc or other material is placed in the feed trough. A revolving beater with leather wings feeds the powdered material in the trough down through perforated metal on to the fabric. Then the surplus is roughly removed. The brushes in the Vertical Brush following will remove the remaining starch and leave a smooth uniform finish. The finished goods are ordinarily rolled up on a Type SF Winding Head.

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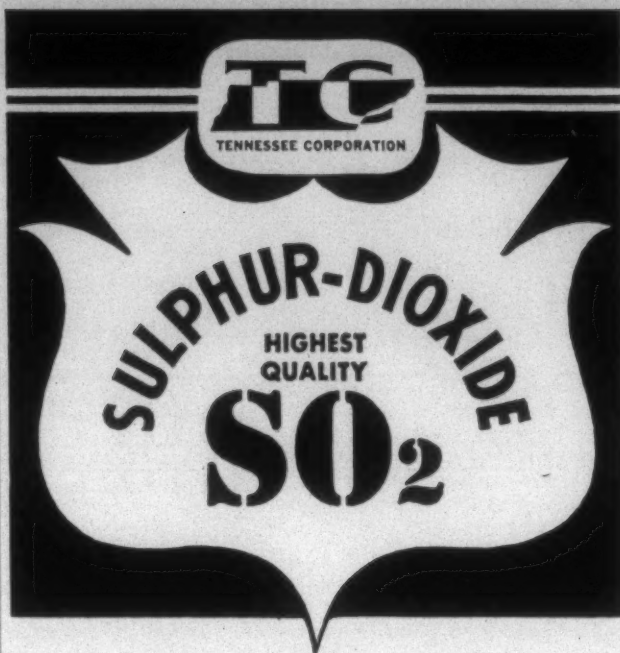
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## OBITUARIES

addition to his brother, Mr. Hart is survived by two sons.

**Eugene W. Hill**, 51, vice-president of Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., died Sept. 26 of a heart attack. Survivors include his wife, three daughters, his parents, three brothers and two sisters.

**Earle Mauldin**, 65, Southern editor of *Textile World*, was killed instantly in an

automobile accident Oct. 10 near Newnan, Ga. His wife was seriously injured in the accident. Mr. Mauldin was a past president of the Georgia Engineering Society, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Atlanta (Ga.) Textile Club. Surviving, in addition to his wife, are a son, two daughters and a brother, W. M. Mauldin of Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**Lawrence MacRae**, 73, retired textile executive of Concord, N. C., died Oct. 15. Mr. MacRae was for a number of years

secretary-treasurer of Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills and Inverness Cotton Mills at Winston-Salem, N. C. Prior to his retirement he was associated with the J. E. Latham Cotton Co. of Greensboro, N. C. Surviving are two daughters, two brothers and a sister.

**Joseph B. Sherrill**, 35, vice-president of Gem Yarn Mills, Cornelius, N. C., and a director of Sherrill Yarn Mills, Taylorsville, N. C., died Sept. 25 after an extended illness. Surviving are his mother, a son, three brothers and four sisters.

## MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

**SENECA, S. C.**—Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., which has been in business at Utica, N. Y., for 103 years, will discontinue its operations in Utica and will move its entire operation to Oconee County, S. C. About a year ago the firm purchased about 900 acres of land near its present division at Seneca, on which it is completing the erection of a new plant to be known as the Utica-Mohawk division. All of the company's operations will be performed at these two divisions. Company officials explained that the shift to South Carolina would not affect operations of the firm's subsidiary, Utica Willowvale Bleaching Co. at Chadwick, N. Y., until late in 1952.

**SAXAPAHAW, N. C.**—The new plant of Sellers Dyeing Co. here is nearing completion and is expected to be in operation by Dec. 1. The new plant is three stories high, 140 by 90 feet, and will have a capacity of 80,000 pounds of yarn a week. Equipped with machinery, it will cost an estimated \$250,000.

**DANVILLE, VA.**—Dan River Mills, Inc., recently disclosed plans for a \$2,750,000 improvement and expansion program at its power plant at the Schoolfield Division. One new boiler, said to be one of the largest in the South, will take the place of nine which have been giving service at the mill for 40 years. It is reported that the new equipment is expected to be in operation in September, 1952.

**MERIDIAN, MISS.**—Citizens of Meridian recently voted approval of a \$6,500,000 bond issue to build and equip a plant for Textron, Inc. The structure will contain 400,000 square feet of floor space and will be equipped with 1,400 looms. At its new facility Textron, Inc., will produce drills, twills and other fabrics for work clothes, marking the company's first venture in making heavy staple cotton goods.

**DRAPER, N. C.**—Fieldcrest Mills recently donated to the town of Draper a 90 by 100 foot lot upon which it is planned to build a modern town hall. Deed for the lot was presented to Mayor A. S. Daniels by H. W. Whitcomb, division vice-president at Fieldcrest.

**GREENVILLE, S. C.**—Marchant Textile Co., which was organized in 1946 to manufacture and convert synthetic fabrics for

the garment industry, opened its new building here Sept. 28 with an open house celebration for out-of-town customers and suppliers and invited guests. The new building houses the converting department, testing laboratory and warehouse. The handsome brick, concrete and steel structure provides an additional 12,000 feet of floor space.

**HOMERVILLE, GA.**—Artistic Weaving Co. of New York has announced plans for construction of a plant here for the production of woven labels, trimmings and related items. Land for the plant will be provided by the Clinch County Industrial Board.

**GREER, S. C.**—The Apalache Plant of Victor-Monaghan Co., a unit of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., was presented an accident prevention flag Sept. 26 at ceremonies marking more than 1,000,000 man-hours of production without a lost-time accident. The flag was presented by Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. in recognition of no accidents at the plant since March, 1950.

**ATLANTA, GA.**—Woolen machinery and equipment of Arcadia Woolen Mills brought "in excess of \$500,000" at a public auction sale last month and at private sales held previously. Sixty Crompton & Knowles automatic looms and Whitin wool spinning frames brought from \$1,200 to \$2,500. Ten sets of J & S Soutex three and four-cylinder woolen cards brought prices ranging from \$2,100 to \$6,500. A. J. Hunter complete cloth carbonizing range for 78-inch cloth with wood acid tank, Northrop acid control, blower system and six section dryer and baker with four Taylor temperature control, brought \$9,000, the largest price paid for any piece of equipment. A total of 914 separate lots were sold.

**LANCASTER, S. C.**—Construction is under way on an addition to the finished goods warehouse at the Grace Bleachery of Springs Cotton Mills. The addition, which is expected to be completed in the early part of next year, will add 120,000 square feet of floor space to the warehouse. It will be three stories high.

**GREENWOOD, S. C.**—Greenwood Mills, Inc., has received approval from the National Production Authority for construction of a \$6,821,529 print cloth mill in South Greenwood. James C. Self, Sr., president, stated that actual construction will begin as

soon as steel and other vital materials become available. Half of the machinery for the new mill, including all of the 1,500 Draper looms, are already on hand, Mr. Self said. The new mill will be erected on a tract of about 80 acres in South Greenwood if present plans work out, and the mill itself will cover about eight acres. It will be one story, brick, windowless, air conditioned. About 1,250 persons would be employed in the new mill, Mr. Self said, and the payroll would be around \$3,000,000 a year. Greenwood Mills operates Greenwood, Mathews, Ninety-Six and the Harris plants, employing a total of about 6,000 persons in Greenwood and Ninety-Six. The new plant will be a complete mill with spinning, carding and weaving departments, and a variety of types of cloth could be manufactured. Architects are George and Frank Hill of Spartanburg.

**TRYON, N. C.**—Contracts have been awarded for construction of a new thread-finishing plant here for Kilburn Mill of New Bedford, Mass. The initial building will contain about 60,000 square feet on one floor. About 75 operatives will be employed at first, ultimately it is planned to use between 200 and 300 skilled workers.

**GREER, S. C.**—The Victor-Monaghan Division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., recently donated to the Greer school system a plot of ground which is to be developed into a playground area.

**THOMASVILLE, N. C.**—Work is progressing on two additions to Jewell Cotton Mills here, to cost an estimated \$400,000. The project is expected to be completed early in 1952.

**SHELBYVILLE, TENN.**—United States Rubber Co. recently disclosed plans for expanding its tire cord plant here to permit the production of cotton duck for the government. The expansion will require hiring of 100 additional employees and will result in an annual payroll increase of about \$300,000.

**DURHAM, N. C.**—Creedmore, Inc., a new nylon and rayon finishing firm, recently leased ten buildings at Camp Butner, former Army post near here, and expects to begin operations about Jan. 1. The buildings contain about 100,000 square feet of floor space. Machinery is being purchased



from Mount Hope Finishing Co. of North Dighton, Mass., which is reported to be winding up its operations because of union difficulties.

**NEWBERRY, S. C.**—Hundreds of people including many out-of-town guests trudged over six and one-third acres of floor space Oct. 9 and 10 to see how a modern, spic-and-span, air-conditioned cotton mill converts raw cotton into cloth. The occasion was an open house at Oakland Mill, a unit of Kendall Mills, marking a \$4,000,000 expansion and modernization program at the plant, virtually doubling its capacity. The expansion at the Oakland plant makes it a mill of 61,000 spindles and 1,440 looms. D. C. Carpenter is manager of the plant. The mill employs a total of around 650 men and women compared to about 200 when Kendall Mills acquired it in 1925.

**SPARTANBURG, S. C.**—A two-story, 30,000 square foot addition to Fairforest Finishing Co. was completed recently. The new building and equipment cost about \$250,000. New equipment and machinery for the

addition includes a Proctor & Schwartz washer with complementary drying equipment. Yardage capacity at the plant, which is a Reeves Bros. unit, will be increased by approximately 1,000,000 yards a year.

**LANGDALE, ALA.**—Construction has been started on a three-story addition to Mill No. 2 of the Langdale division of West Point Mfg. Co. The addition is being erected to increase production of cotton duck as war material. The building will cost \$199,609, machinery to be installed will cost about \$400,000, and other equipment including humidification, air change, sprinkler and ventilation system will cost about \$78,390. A 5,000-spindle addition will add 40,000 pounds a week of cotton duck to the mill's present capacity. The new facility is expected to be completed and in production by April or May, 1952.

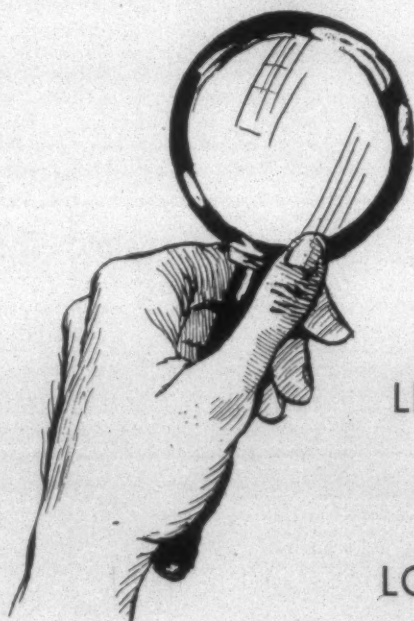
**ATCO, GA.**—A 30 by 280 foot addition is being constructed at the No. 3 plant of Goodyear Clearwater Mills for the installation of rayon twisting and weaving units. When the addition is completed the plant

will turn out tire cord made from rayon as well as from cotton. The new addition is expected to be completed and in operation by next Summer.

**QUITMAN, GA.**—Quitman Mills, Inc., has started work on installation of around \$500,000 worth of new machinery which will put the mill into top production brackets. The old spinning frames, which have been in operation for the past 50 years, are being replaced with the latest 1951 model Whitin spinning equipment. Whitin officials are supervising the installation of the new spinning frames, which cost \$250,000. Quitman Mills also has new automatic spooling and warping equipment which was to be installed during the expansion program. This machinery cost around \$60,000 and with the addition of other new equipment the expenditure for new machinery will be in the neighborhood of \$500,000. The new machinery will be installed and in operation by Dec. 1, mill officials said. R. A. McCraney is general manager of Quitman Mills, Inc., which is owned by Alexander Smith, Inc., of New York.

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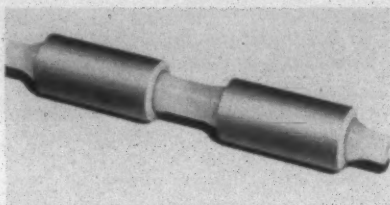
# McLEOD LEATHER & BELTING COMPANY

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**NORTH CAROLINA**

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## Cleandraft Toprolls

Cleandraft nylon-bearing, non-lubricating toprolls are a new product of Industrial Plastics, Inc., 21 Vernon St., Whitman, Mass. This roll is designed for back and middle lines of cotton spinning and is produced by a new method which integrally molds nylon at ends and center to contact cap bars and saddles. As a result, these rolls give the anti-friction advantages of nylon, without any special installation requirements, simply by replacing standard steel shafted rolls with the Cleandraft. The new molding method has made possible a new low price for these rolls. The name Cleandraft is derived from the fact that no oiling is needed, and cleaner yarn results, as well as the savings in lubricant and lubricating effort. Roll picking and cleaning are also greatly reduced, the firm states. Cleandraft rolls are made for back and middle lines of all standard and long-draft cotton spinning systems, and the usual variety of cot materials is available.

## Price Cut Announced

Price reductions up to five cents a pound for the non-ionic family of surfactants known as Igepals were announced last month by Harold G. Shelton, sales manager

of the Antara Products Division of General Dyestuff Corp., 435 Hudson St., New York 14. According to Mr. Shelton, the move was made by Antara as a contribution to the nation's fight against inflation. Recent streamlining in manufacturing facilities that reduced manufacturing costs, make possible these price reductions, Mr. Shelton said.

The Igepals, also known as the Antarox family of non-ionic surfactants, have excellent wetting, dispersing, emulsifying, detergent and general surface-active properties that make them useful in many fields. Among the products which are made possible or made better by Igepals are: chemicals, industrial detergents, textiles and many others.

## Brame Textile Machine Co.



A. A. (Red) Brame, one of the organizers of the Dixie Textile Machinery Co., Greensboro, N. C., has sold his interest in that concern and has established the Brame Textile Machine Co. of that city.

The Brame Textile Machine Co. manufactures metal dies, metal stampings and precision machine parts for the textile industry, with which Mr. Brame has been closely associated for a number of years.

## Celebrates Anniversary

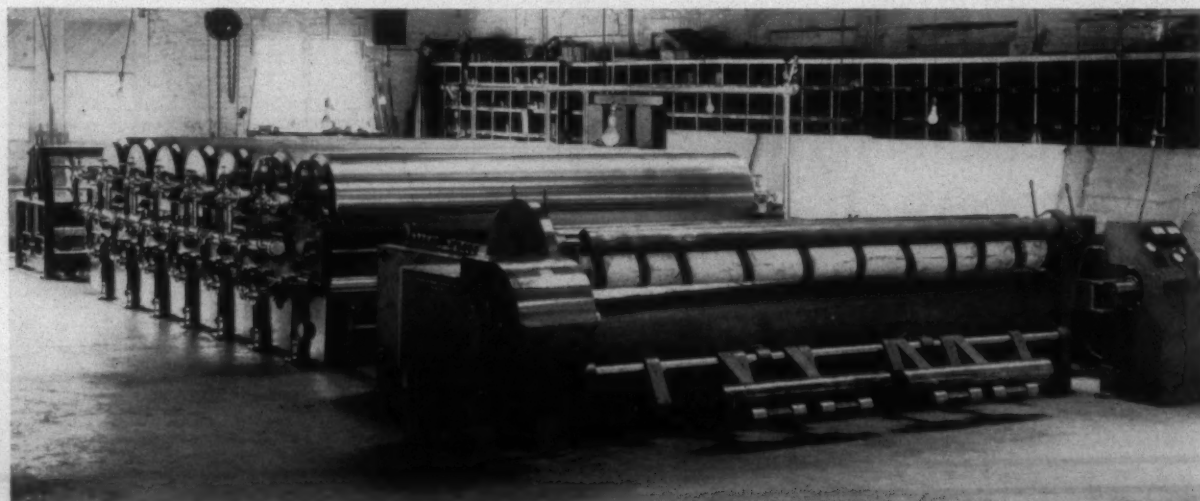
The Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, which has played an important role in the indus-

trial development of the South, recently celebrated its 60th anniversary. The story of the institution begins with that of its predecessor, the Commercial Traveler's Savings Bank, which was chartered Sept. 21, 1891. In 1893 it had its name changed to the one it now carries. Today the bank has a capital surplus and undivided profits of more than \$10,000,000 and total assets of nearly \$150,000,000.

## VPI Crystals

An economical method of preventing rust and corrosion of metal parts, in the presence of air and moisture, is provided by VPI crystals, a slightly volatile amine nitrate now being made available to industry by the Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y. This volatile corrosion inhibitor is now being used in protecting metal parts, assemblies, instruments and finished products during shipment, storage and through various processing steps. Being slightly volatile at atmospheric temperatures, VPI gives off vapors which are carried by convection and diffusion to all surfaces of the metal, where they condense to provide a thin protective layer.

VPI, a powder-like substance, can be applied by placing it in a package enclosing the parts to be protected (as in an envelope containing ball bearing races); by blowing it into an area to be protected (as in the aircraft engines, where it is blown into spark plug holes, cylinder bores, and other ports); by putting it into a water or alcohol solution (as in the protection of metal parts during and between processing steps such as grinding) and covering the metal parts in tote boxes. An unusual characteristic of



THIS (believe it or not) IS A WARP SIZING MACHINE delivered recently by Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. of Gastonia, N. C., to one of the large carpet mills. It contains an all-stainless steel size box, has 13 30-inch diameter stainless steel cylinders 160 inches long on the face. The take-up is powered by a heavy 25-horsepower D. C. motor. This unusually large slasher will handle a loom beam 144 inches between flanges.



## TEXTILE ENGINEERING

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RAYON  
WOOL  
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Plans and designs for all types of projects related to the textile industry. Appraisals, modernization studies, machinery layouts, air-conditioning, power and water filtration plants, and other phases of textile engineering.

**ROBERT AND COMPANY ASSOCIATES**

*Architects and Engineers*

ATLANTA

### New Seamless Knit Covers For Card Scavenger Rolls

(Patent No. 2,202,813)

Try these new covers on your back or front card rolls. They last three times longer and are ten times easier to strip than ordinary paper or cloth covers. Card hands love them . . . and they are economical too!

Convince yourself. Send one old scavenger roll to be covered. It will be covered and returned to you at no charge so you can see that we have something. You be the judge.

This is not a slip-on cover . . . can be had only by sending in old rolls for covering or orders for new ones to your specifications. We prepay charges one way on old rolls. Also made to your order: Knit Dye Tubing any size . . . and sheepskin or cloth clearers. Give us a trial.

*Manufacturers of*

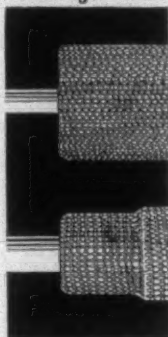
STAR BRAND ★ ROLLER VARNISH

FOR 25 YEARS.

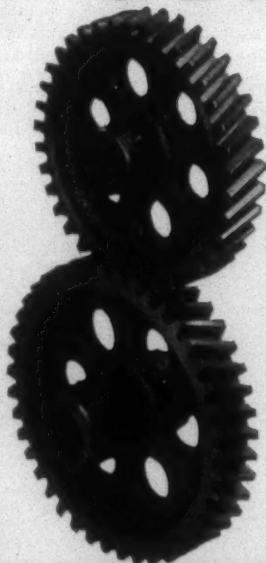
**THE TEXTILE LABORATORIES**

P. O. Box 1003

Gastonia, North Carolina



## Custom Cut GEARS



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DRIVES**

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**ROLLER CHAIN  
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SHEAVES  
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Remove starch quickly . . . cheaply . . . completely. Exsize-T is the most efficient . . . most economical of all desizers. Effective over a wide temperature range.

Safe! Exsize-T is not a harsh chemical — but a liquid enzyme concentrate. Harmless to synthetic or natural fibres. Easy to apply. Write now for free booklet.

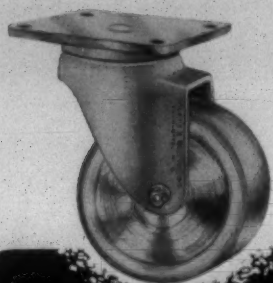
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET



"Exsize-T" is the registered trademark of Pabst Brewing Company.

\* Copr. 1951, Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**PABST  
SALES COMPANY**  
221 N. La Salle Street  
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS



## WIL-MAT Casters Roll Easier Last Longer

Spin a WIL-MAT caster and any other with the same force. The WIL-MAT will be spinning long after the other has stopped. Proof-positive that WIL-MATS take less effort to push—go easier on flooring.

Examine the caster. Note the heavier, longer lasting tread; the curved chip proof bevel which will never wear to a sharp edge; the extra heavy ball bearings which last longer, roll easier and take up shock and thrust; and WIL-MAT's all around strong construction. These features are responsible for WIL-MAT's exceptionally long service.

... and here is a bonus. The WIL-MAT unique close-fitting thread guard keeps out lint and dirt. They don't clog up.

We will be glad to show you why you should always specify WIL-MATS when you buy casters. Write for full information today.

**... and They Won't  
Clog Up**

**WIL-MAT CASTERS**

**Ball Bearing  
RIGID & SWIVEL**

**Wilkin & Matthews**  
Charlotte, N. C.

### FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

VPI is that it will arrest corrosion at any advanced stage.

When using VPI, ventilation of the enclosure in which parts are stored should be kept to a minimum to insure the maximum protection period, and the parts should be no further than two feet from the VPI source. Metal parts protected by VPI are ready for instant use since there is no grease or oil to remove. Relatively small quantities of VPI, established by practice, are required to give adequate protection. It is claimed that one gram of VPI will protect a cubic foot of metal parts, or surface, for periods up to a year. Solutions of from two per cent to four per cent are effective in protecting processed metal parts. Two types of VPI are available; VPI 220, which has greater vapor pressure but less stability at higher temperatures than VPI 260, which is more widely used by industry.

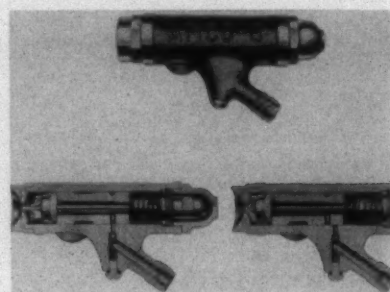
Although VPI is just now being offered to industry on a broad basis it has been proved effective in preventing costly corrosion, under difficult conditions, in aircraft engines, precision instruments, tools and dies, Diesel engines and parts, sand blasted parts, continuous steel strip, steel rods, steel forgings, ball and roller bearings, water pumps, large fabricated sheet metal components, stamped parts which are to be plated, and tank trailers. VPI crystals have also been used as inhibitors in hydraulic fluids; and in water soluble paints to provide the corrosion resistance necessary in a general purpose industrial coating. Complete details on VPI, along with data on special applications, may be obtained from Shell Oil Co.

### New Zimmerman Products

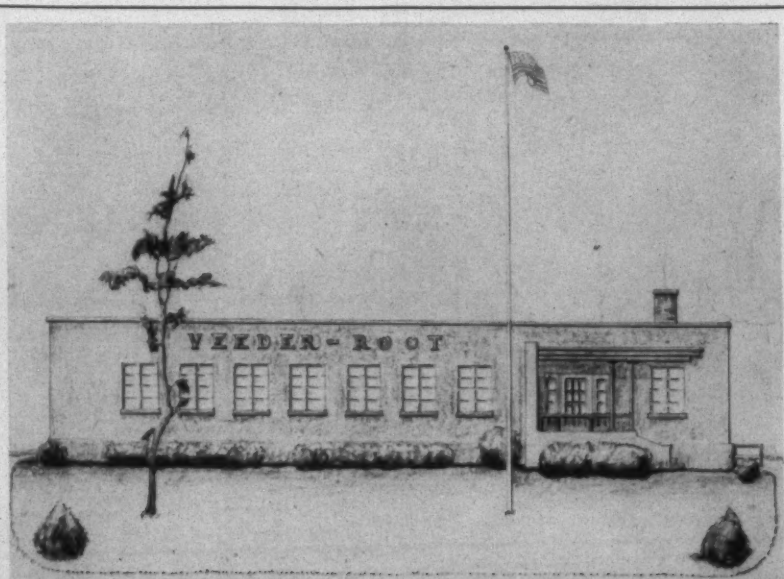
Zimmerman Associates, chemists and en-

gineers, Guilford College, N. C., announce the introduction of two new products for the sizing of cotton warp yarns. The first, Glyzole (patent pending, trade mark registered), is a 100 per cent active liquid which serves primarily as a starch plasticizer. The second, Glyotal, is a 100 per cent active solid which serves as a softener for the starch size. Both of these products are used in conjunction with starch in the sizing of cotton warp yarns and have been thoroughly tested in the laboratory as well as in a large sheeting mill in the South for a period of two years. These products have shown outstanding performance in weaving efficiency, decreased shedding, ease in removal of size during desizing operations, and ease in the adaptation of a formula for a given weave room. They are economical in cost, as well. Both products may be used with or without a starch homogenizer.

### Amco Atomizers



Superior spray quality combined with economy in air use distinguishes the new Amco No. 6 automatically self-cleaning atomizers which are announced by American Moistening Co., Providence, R. I. Controlled humidification throughout textile processing now becomes an economic possibility, instead of merely something de-



**VEEDER-ROOT STARTS NEW SALES AND SERVICE BUILDING IN SOUTH CAROLINA—** Ground was recently broken for this new modern building to be erected by Veeder-Root, Inc., manufacturer of counting and computing devices whose main office and plant is in Hartford, Conn. According to A. E. Kallineh, Veeder-Root vice-president, this new building is intended to be the sales and service center for the Southern and Southeastern territory on the complete line of Veeder-Root textile and general counters. The building is conveniently located on Route 29, the four-lane super-highway between Greenville, S. C., and Spartanburg. When completed, it will replace the present Veeder-Root offices at 231 West Washington Street, Greenville.



sired, the firm states. Having or not having the benefits of controlled humidification can mean the difference between profitable and unprofitable operations.

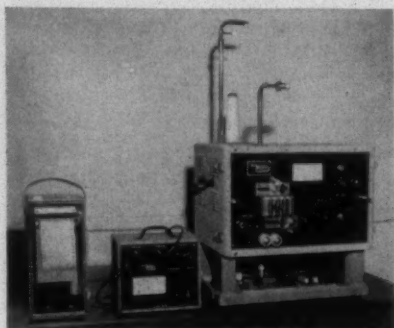
The company combined the benefits of its long experience with new discoveries in the No. 6 atomizer. It is easier to maintain, more rugged to withstand accidental abuse and resistant to erosion, corrosion and mechanical wear. The new atomizer does a better job with fewer parts to wear. This means a reduction in maintenance cost. Each time the atomizers are shut off, either manually or by the automatic humidity controller, motion of the water jet carriage moves the atomizer's center pin through its self-cleaning cycle, assuring the continued maintenance of its superior spray quality. Both the air and water orifices are cleaned. This self-cleaning atomizer conforms to standard specifications and is interchangeable with Amco atomizers No. 5 and 4 and many others wherever at least 20 pounds per square inch air pressure is maintained and the water lines are under gravity control.

### Naphthol AS-KB

Naphthol AS-KB has recently been added to the line of naphthols manufactured by Pfister Chemical Works, Ridgefield, N. J. The product is said to give shades similar to those obtained with Naphthol AS-BS, but of greatly increased light fastness. It is further claimed that colors derived from this new naphthol show a brighter blue tint than those derived from any other naphthol. Naphthol AS-KB coupled with Fast Scarlet R produces a bluish pink possessing exceptional light fastness properties much in demand among textile printers.

### Uster Testing Devices

The Uster Corp., Charlotte, N. C., recently announced three new Uster testing devices now available to the industry. All three of these new testing units will be shown at the Textile Research Institute meeting at the Statler Hotel in New York City Nov. 8-9. They are the Uster Type C evenness tester, the Universal tester, and the Uster automatic yarn strength tester.

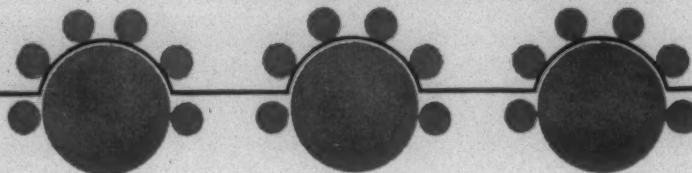


The Type C evenness tester (above) is for measuring filament materials. Until now, there was no tester to use which would determine accurately the unevenness of filament materials of zero or low twist. The Uster filament tester does this at speeds up to 100 yards per minute, and may be used equally well on high twist filament materials, and spun materials between ten and 10,000-denier, the firm states. Synthetic

# Booth

Originators of **STRIP-O-MATIC** \*

## CARD CLOTHING NEWS AND VIEWS



REMEMBER BOOTH FOR QUALITY CARD CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS  
PRODUCERS SINCE 1892

WHAT

# STRIP-O-MATIC

## "Considerably Less Shrinkage with STRIP-O-MATIC"

I have reported to you often on the performance of **STRIP-O-MATIC**, now I'd like to have you read just what Mr. Paul Benninghofen of Shuler & Benninghofen, manufacturers of Papermakers Felt Jackets in Hamilton, Ohio, recently wrote to a friend in another mill: "Acknowledging your letter of Dec. 13th, the first breaker on one of our card sets is equipped with **STRIP-O-MATIC** card clothing. It has been in service about 3 months.

"We are sold on this type of card clothing. We find the shrinkage is much less, the production is much higher, the yarn is much better quality.

"When we equipped this particular first breaker with this card clothing, we needed only a new cylinder. However, in order to give it a fair trial, we also re-equipped workers and strippers. The doffer, however, was not changed.

"We find the use of this card clothing enables us to strip the cards much easier. We use a vacuum stripper and it works to much better advantage on card clothing of this type.

"As our card clothing needs replacing, we intend to use **STRIP-O-MATIC**.

"Yours very truly,  
**SHULER & BENNINGHOFEN**  
Paul Benninghofen."

\*Patented

### USERS SAY:

This letter is typical of the comments of the many pleased users of **STRIP-O-MATIC**. We sincerely believe that you, too, will find **STRIP-O-MATIC** gives you better carding at much lower cost. The drawings comparing **STRIP-O-MATIC** and conventional card clothing

show why **STRIP-O-MATIC** runs virtually without stripping—saves time—saves labor—saves money. A booklet describing **STRIP-O-MATIC** and presenting the case history of an interesting

and successful user is yours for the asking. Write today to Benjamin Booth Company, Dept. T.B. This folder may well start you on the way to substantial savings in the operation of your cards.

Sincerely yours,

E. Allen Snape, Jr.

*E. Allen Snape, Jr.*

President

**BENJAMIN BOOTH COMPANY**

Representative: Oliver D. Landis, Inc.

718 Queens Road, Charlotte 7, N. C.

Exclusive Sales Agent—North Carolina,  
South Carolina

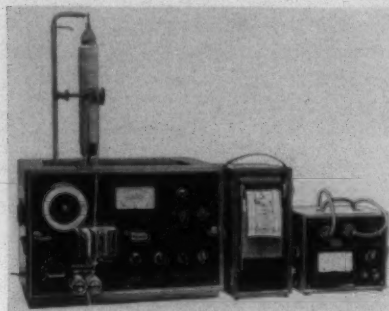
Established 1892

BENJAMIN BOOTH CO., ALLEGHENY AVE. & JANNEY ST., PHILA. 34, PA.

# Booth

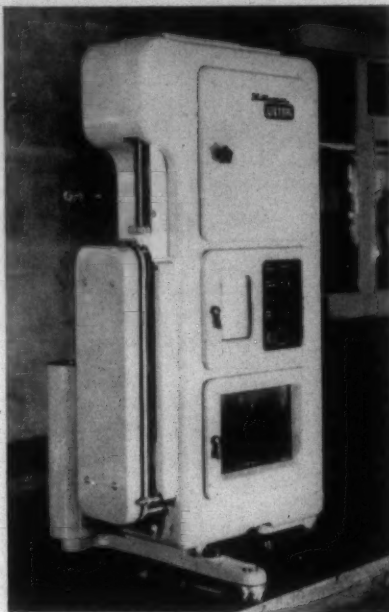
## FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

manufacturers and weaving and knitting mills should be able to derive great benefit from the Type C. It is contemplated that it will be used in quality control and in buying and selling to specifications.



The Universal tester (above) is for use on all spun materials—cotton, wool, synthetics, blends, etc. This new tester has a wider range than the previous models, is extremely stable, and is equipped with a new high response recorder. Tests may be run at up to 100 yards per minute. Also, in addition to the linear integrator with which most of the Uster testers are equipped, there is now available the Quadratic Integrator. This unit automatically calculates while the test is being run the coefficient of variation. Most scientists and laboratory men prefer this figure, but have not been able to use

it practically because of the tedious mathematics involved. In taking the square root of the squares of the variation and showing this directly as a percentage, the Quadratic Integrator saves hours of work on each test, and shows this figure while the test is running.



The new automatic yarn strength tester (above) eliminates the human element and

freed the operator for other duties while the tests are running. Some of the important features are as follows: It indicates individual values of the breaking strength; individual values of the elongation; sum of the breaking strength; sum of the elongation; frequency distribution of the breaking strength, and number of tests carried out. Other features of the strength tester include six interchangeable ranges for breaking strength from 0-200 grams to 0-2000 grams, three interchangeable ranges for elongation from 0-ten per cent to 0-40 per cent, constant rate of loading, rate of loading adjustable, the count of the lengths of yarn tested can be determined.

## May Appoints Agent

The appointment of Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Inc., as sales representatives for Mayvat dyestuffs has been announced by Otto B. May, Inc., 198 Niagara Street, Newark, N. J., dyestuff manufacturer. Carbic will represent the May organization in New England and Middle Atlantic states and Canada. Dyer S. Moss Co., Charlotte, N. C., will continue to represent both Carbic and May organizations in the Southern area. Dr. Ernest M. May, general manager of Otto B. May, Inc., in making this announcement, states that it is in line with the plans of the May organization in broadening their line of products and providing improved and wider distribution of these dyestuffs.

## Carbide Offers Booklet

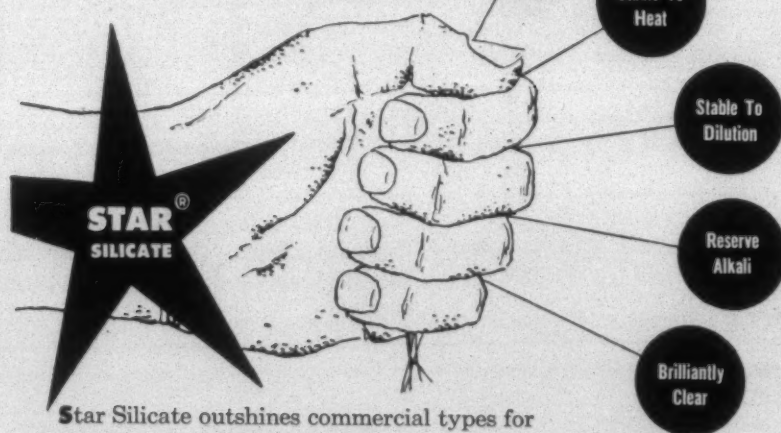
The 1952 edition of the booklet, *Physical Properties of Synthetic Organic Chemicals*, has just been issued by Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co., a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. This 16-page booklet is issued annually and is a handy guide for users of organic chemicals. The new edition presents data on more than 300 products, 38 of which have been added this year. Niacet chemicals are included for the first time and the number of aryl chemicals has grown to 29. For easy reference, the chemicals are arranged by family groups. Condensed data on applications are presented and physical properties are given in tabular form. Copies may be obtained without charge from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Write for the P.P.S.O.C. Booklet F-6136.

## Proctor Spartanburg Branch

Arrangements have been completed for the opening of a new sales and service branch by Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., textile machinery division, just outside of Spartanburg, S. C., on the main highway to Greenville. In the heart of the Southern textile industry, this shop is to be completely equipped with the latest machinery and facilities for reclothing cards and garnetts. One of the most important types of service that this branch will be equipped to render is the reclothing of cotton type cards with Proctor metallic wire.

The expansion of facilities to include this new shop now brings the number of places where Proctor reclothing service is available

for closer control  
in continuous bleaching



Star Silicate outshines commercial types for developing the fullest bleaching value from every pound of peroxide. It is the governor that evenly releases Oxygen from the peroxide to keep pace with high-speed production.

Star's purity insures stability to heat and dilution. It is especially designed to meet the exacting demands of controlled bleaching. Try Star Silicate in your bleaching system for greater uniformity—for greater economy.

Philadelphia Quartz Co., 1170 Public Ledger Bldg.  
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

PQ SILICATES OF SODA

120th Anniversary—1831



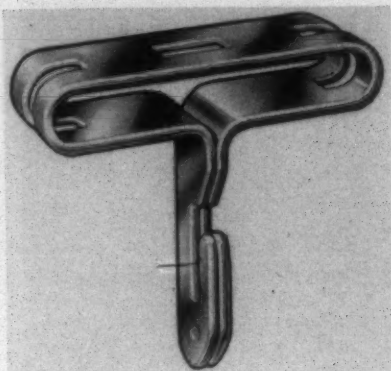
1951



to seven — Philadelphia, Newton Upper Falls, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Cohoes, N. Y., San Francisco, Cal., Los Angeles, Cal., and now Spartanburg, S. C. Actually, the two West Coast stations are by special arrangement with National Automotive Fabrics, Inc., are not Proctor owned branches and provide service mostly for the cotton batting industry.

The Spartanburg shop will be managed by Walter Egbert, who has been with the Proctor organization for the past several years, working in the South, out of Greenville, and is well known to many Southern textile mills. The new branch represents one more step in Proctor's over-all plan and policy to provide increasingly better customer service.

### T-12 Slide Hook



Among the many patents granted the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., manufacturer of loom harness equipment and shuttles, is one for a new type slide hook identified by this company as the T-12. The T-12 has many advantages over similar type products, the firm states. It is easier to handle and is considerably more efficient in operation. The T-12 is self-adjusting and permits a minimum separation of the heddles. The longer bearing surface of the T-12 makes it the freest sliding of hooks and reduces binding on the bar to a minimum.

### Protective Lighting Booklet

Complete plans for outdoor industrial lighting are provided in a new 24-page booklet, *Light for Plant Safety and Security*, available from the Westinghouse Electric Corp. Stressing that protective lighting is good productive lighting, the booklet sets forth four principles: (1) discourage attempts at entry; (2) make detection certain if entry is attempted; (3) aid the guard and hinder the intruder; (4) provide complete reliability. Application suggestions and techniques are given, such as the lighting of isolated fence boundaries, building-face boundaries, water front boundaries, and industrial thoroughfares. Various power distribution and control systems and mounting methods are provided. For a copy of booklet B-4791, write the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Box 2099, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

### Industrial Consultants Expand

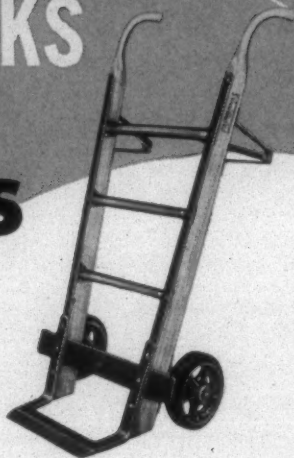
In an expansion move made necessary by increased services rendered to the textile industry, Werner Textile Consultants and P.O.M. Co., industrial consultants, have moved their planning and research depart-

# KEEP IT MOVING-

WITH

## Fairbanks® HAND TRUCKS

The best trucks made  
for your materials  
handling job



**THEY'RE TOUGH:** steel framed wood chassis for strength and shock absorption.

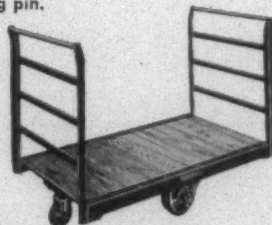
**THEY'RE SMOOTH:** available with any type of wheel — Semi-Steel to Vulcanized Rubber Tired, with roller bearings and pressure lubrication — for easy rolling everywhere.

**THEY'RE BALANCED:** a COMPLETE line providing the right style for your particular material handling requirements.



Series 21 LOCK-WELD Swivel Casters eliminate the greatest cause of caster failure: the king pin.

Fairbanks Steel  
Framed Platform Trucks take  
the LOAD off your mind.



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## FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

ment to Larchmont, N. Y. While its New York City headquarters will remain in the Lincoln Building at 60 East 42nd Street, opposite Grand Central Station, where it has been located for the last ten years, some of the organization's top executives, their staff, the drafting and designing department, and the research library will be quartered at 1889 Palmer Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y. The new offices occupy 2,500 square feet of space in the building located at the Larchmont railroad station. The mailing address is P.O. Box 208, Larchmont, N. Y.

## Suspensoids

General Mills, Inc., has expanded production of polyamide resin suspensoids. Introduced in February, 1950, the products will for the first time be consistently available in large quantities, according to Fred B. Speyer, product development specialist for General Mills. "We now," Mr. Speyer said, "can offer the new suspensoids in car-load lots."

The polyamide resin suspensoids are opaque white, water suspensions of General

Mills' heat-sealing polyamide resins. During the past year and a half, they have found their largest volume use as heat-sealing adhesives and coatings. Individual formulations seal firmly to a wide variety of surfaces. Like the polyamide resins from which they are made, they are resistant to greases, oils, water and water-vapor.

Recently, the suspensoids have also worked their way into so-called "wet stick" adhesives. And they show promise as soil-resistant coatings for textiles, as protective and decorative coatings, as beater additives and tub sizes for textile fibers, pigments and other materials.

The polyamide resins themselves, base products for the new suspensoids, are formed by the condensation of dimerized vegetable oil acids with ethylene diamine. In solution or as "hot melts," they are widely used as heat-sealing adhesives and water-vapor resistant coatings. Although non-bleaching, they heat seal at low temperatures.

When applied as General Mills water suspensoids, they form opaque, white films composed of discrete particles, indistinguishable to the naked eye. When heat-fused, these films become continuous. General Mills now makes polyamide resin suspen-

soids of four types, each tailored for a series of applications. It expects to make still other types available as it continues its development program.

## Master Universal Clamp



Lewis-Shepard Products, Inc., Watertown, Mass., announces its Master Universal Clamp, an attachment of many uses, designed to fit the firm's line of Spacemaster gasoline and electric fork trucks. Designed to lift, transport, stack, and unpile a great variety of materials, this versatile device on an L-S Spacemaster fork truck mechanizes storing, loading, and unloading operations with amazing ease and speed. It can handle boxes, cases, or unit loads up to 1,700 pounds, 48 inches long on pallets, bins or skid platforms when lifting arms are used as conventional forks. When the hydraulic side clamping feature is used, the clamp's great value is realized in the easy handling of rolls, or bales of various materials—singly or more at a time—compressed or flat—in any position, up to 1,400 pounds.

The Master Universal Clamp of arc-welded steel construction, is built for continuous and heavy-duty service. Lifting arms, operated by two hydraulic rams fed by the main hydraulic system of the truck, are readily adjustable within the range spreads of 18 inches to 46 inches and 23 inches to 60 inches, depending on nature of materials to be handled. Since the hydraulic side clamping feature is operated by "dead-man" type control, side clamping of lifting arms can be held in any position of closure.

## New Durofast Colors

Berkshire Color & Chemical Co., Delawanna, N. J., announces two new additions to the Durofast series of direct fast colors for rayons and cottons.

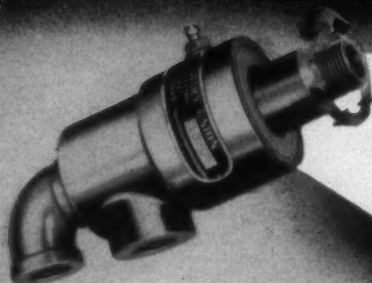
Durofast Neutral Gray GL is a true neutral dyeing gray of extreme fastness to light, (60-100 hours Fade-ometer), and outstanding fastness to washing (120° F.) and perspiration. This distinctive new direct dyeing gray is stable to resin and copper complex after-treatments. Whereas all other fast to light grays are actually bluish

# ROTARY UNIONS

(TRADE NAME)

## A REVOLVING STEAM CONNECTION

Pipe Size 1/4" through 3"



**Need Only a Few  
Minutes Attention  
Per Year!**

It takes 10 to 15 minutes to install ROTARY UNIONS on your slashers, dry cans, calenders, printing, or coating machines. They are guaranteed to operate for one year without any kind of adjusting or tightening labor . . . thus saving you trouble, labor, and down-time.

This long trouble-free service is matched by ROTARY UNIONS' positive sealing and low power consumption. In design, accuracy of construction, and service, ROTARY UNIONS have no equal.

Write for Catalog 600B for full information on how ROTARY UNIONS will save on maintenance costs, down-time, and power consumption. Prompt deliveries from stock.

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in cast, Durofast Neutral Gray GL is neutral in tone and can be easily adapted for the production of various delicate and popular pearl gray shades.

Plant runs with Durofast Neutral Gray GL have shown it to be a valuable aid in cutting down dyeing time since less shading is required and there is less tendency to over-shoot in matching delicate shades. The color draws fairly rapidly and maintains a true cast throughout the dyeing cycle. Both nylon and acetate effects are reserved and protein fibers are slightly stained.

Durofast Blue LGLL is a new direct dyeing medium blue of outstanding fastness to light, washing and perspiration. Eminently suited for resin after-treatments. Wash fastness of 160° F. can be obtained when after-treated with various copper-complex compounds, it is claimed. This new color has considerable tinctorial value and can be used as a bottom for full bodied navies, where light fastness of 100 hours can be obtained. The color maintains its green cast under artificial light. Durofast Blue LGLL is said to be a distinctive improvement over older types in its ability to draw evenly in low percentages, and in its reserve of the acetate fiber. Nylon fibers are very slightly stained.

#### Stehedco Lock Plate



In many mills the harness is leveled by turning the outside hardware either in or out with the result that in a very short time the hardware becomes loose and can readily turn. Where heddle frames run closely together this will result in cutting and damaging adjacent frames.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., having received numerous requests to devise a means for preventing outside hardware from turning, has recently developed an arrangement which will prevent the ruin of countless shafts due to this turning. One, in fact is so simple and low in cost, it has aroused considerable interest in the industry.

The Stehedco lock plate not only is simple in construction, but is also easily installed. As may be readily seen (in the above illustration) it consists of a short metal rod shaped to fit the bevel of the frame—one end of which is rectangularly slotted to fit the swaged portion of the hook, the other is simply fastened to the frame with either a screw or nail according to preference. Once locked in place, the hook

cannot be turned at all for the purpose of leveling harness. For that particular function harness adjusters are available, and where outside hooks are used, fibre connectors are recommended to save wear of the hook on the harness adjuster as well as the outside hook.

#### Heat Transfer Equipment

A line of liquid phase heat transfer equipment to operate at temperatures up to 800° F. has been developed by the American Hydrotherm Corp.

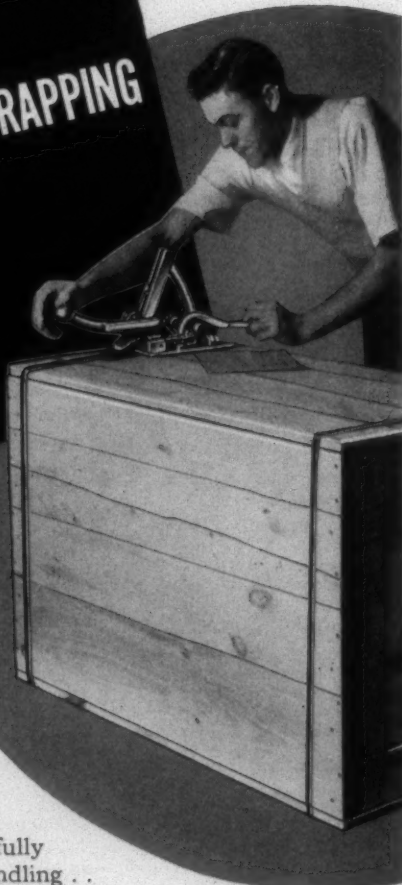
The equipment is offered as individual components adaptable to large industrial

requirements, or as "tailored" package units for smaller installations. Coal, gas, or oil-fired boilers with capacities up to 20,000,000 B.t.u. per hour are especially designed for high circulation temperatures and for high flow velocity to avoid overheating the liquid transfer medium. Special centrifugal pumps are rated up to 1,600 g.p.m. Package units, mounted on a common frame, utilize electric heaters with capacities from three to 75 kw, or gas heaters with ratings of 250,000 to 1,000,000 B.t.u. per hour, and may be adapted for oil firing. Circulating pumps for these units come in sizes of 1½ to 120 g.p.m.

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Hydrotherm's chief engineer, the boilers, heaters, centrifugal pumps, valves, controls, and other components are designed and constructed to perform efficiently, safely, and uniformly at any desired flow temperature or speed. The controls can apply to the heating phase alone, he said, or can combine heating and cooling, or can be interconnected with other variables of speed and time.

Hydrotherm equipment uses three heat transfer liquids: Hydrotherm 500 (Aroclor, trademark registered by Monsanto Chemical Co.), Hydrotherm 700 (Orsil), and Hydrotherm 800 (Fenosil). Hydrotherm 500 is non-flammable, pumpable at room temperature, non-corrosive, and usable up to 600° F., has a very high flame point, and operates up to 650° F. Hydrotherm 800 has a low pumping point, is non-corrosive, and can be utilized up to a range of 750°-800° F. Hydrotherm 800 has a low pumping point, is non-corrosive, and can be utilized up to a range of 750°-800° F. All of them operate at atmospheric pressure.

### Carrier Weathermakers

A completely new line of central system zoning Weathermakers, designed especially to provide independent control of air conditioning in separate areas of a building through a single unit, is announced by Carrier Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.

The units are in production and are available through Carrier dealers and direct sales

offices. Five sizes are being produced with air conditioning capacities ranging from 12 to 58 tons. The number of zones possible with the factory-built damper section varies from five for the smallest size to 14 for the largest. Intermediate sizes include seven and ten zone units.

Carrier officials said the units will be particularly useful in office or other multi-room buildings, manufacturing plants, and other spaces where cooling or heating loads vary in different rooms or areas due to the changing position of the sun. In manufacturing plants, start-up or shut-down of heat producing power equipment in various parts of the plant or the need for different processing temperatures makes zoning equipment especially applicable.

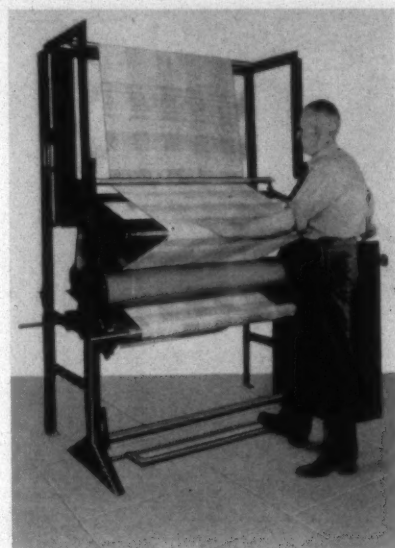
The new Weathermakers are of the horizontal blowthrough type. Damper control for separate zones is provided through a double outlet arrangement, with one outlet supplying cooled and dehumidified air and the other supplying warm air. These twin outlets are divided into separate dampening compartments.

An independently operated double damper in each twin compartment regulates the proportion of warm and cool air for the zone, shutting down on the supply of one as the other is increased. Although normally mounted on the unit, the entire damper section can be set up in a location remote from the Weathermaker by installing warm and cool air ducts to the damper. Or the damper section may be eliminated and double ducts—each pair equipped with their own damper—may be run to each conditioned space,

thus greatly increasing the number of possible zones.

The units include a recently improved centrifugal fan section providing exceptionally quiet, high air capacity operation at low rotating speeds. A diffuser section through which air passes to the cooling and heating coils has been designed for high capacity airflow, achieving savings in horsepower requirements of as much as ten per cent. All units are sectionally constructed for easy handling and installation.

### New Inspecting Machine



An important feature of a new measuring and inspecting machine is a new variable speed drive with a six-to-one ratio. This makes it possible to run at a speed as low as 17 yards a minute, or at any speed up to 150 yards or over, with infinite gradations of speed between these speeds. A conveniently placed lever gives fast, flexible control.

An entirely new type of back lighting box for fluorescent lights is another of the important developments of this new measuring and inspecting machine. The fluorescent lighting feature consists of a vertical back lighting box in which the fluorescent tubes are so placed, behind a special plastic sheet, as to give perfect diffusion of the light that prevents misleading bar effects, from overlapping light intensity.

This vertical back lighting box is 36 inches high and extends clear across the machine. Individual groups of light tubes are controlled by separate switches so that, in examining narrow fabrics, lights at the sides can be extinguished to prevent glare and eyestrain. In addition a 12-inch high lighting panel can be placed in the inspecting table to make it practically impossible for a defect discovered in the cloth, while in the vertical position, to be overlooked on the inspecting table.

This machine, manufactured by Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J., can also be fitted with a double take-up for separate handling of perfect and defective cloth.

### Detergent Data File

A handy file folder on the subject of detergents is now available from Dexter

## MEMO

FROM: **Arthur Bauer**  
at Walterboro, South Carolina

TO: **Purchasing Agents**  
of Southern Textile Plants

SUBJECT: **PRODUCTS OF DIXIE**  
**AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS**

For GOODNESS Sake, please wire or write at once for our new 1951 illustrated folder, describing ARTHUR BAUER'S PLANTATION PRESERVES AND RELISHES, a gift that's in the best of taste and sure to please Northerners, Easterners, Westerners and, naturally, Southerners!

Choice of 10 Christmas Gift Box assortments, ranging from \$2.95 to \$24.95, with selections of our famed good-eating specialties.



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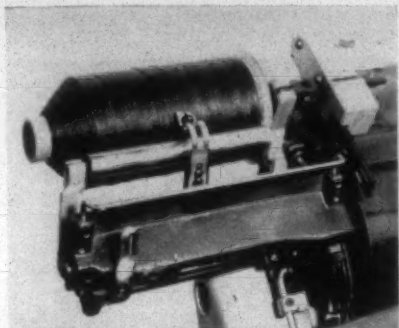
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Chemical Corp., textile chemical division. The literature and subsequent inserts to be added from time to time, includes such topics as evaluation of detergents by chemical analysis, use of builders and sequestering agents in detergents, differences between anionic, cationic and nonionic detergents, surface tension, standard soiled cloth and other physical tests.

## King Spool Attachment



Operating time saved by improved provision for tying in ends shows up promptly in increased production, is Foster Machine Co.'s report on use of the King Spool attachment for the Foster Model 75 winder. The new attachment is used chiefly for winding thread yarn. Time loss is sharply reduced because to tie in an end the operator moves only one piece of mechanism, a combination pressure roll and guide. In conventional attachments these two units are independent of each other and have to be moved separately.

Pressure roll of the King Spool attachment, Foster notes, is equipped with ball bearings and the taper of the spool is actuated by positive rack and pinion control. As the guide-way moves out, the package moves forward at the same rate, with the result that the end taper of the package follows the 45° taper of the base of the spool very accurately. Any length of traverse is possible up to six inches.

Another advantage of the King Spool attachment over conventional attachments is that it has a 3/8-inch solid spindle, which cannot be easily bent or damaged, as contrasted with the smaller and less resistant spindles now in general use. Patent has been applied for, and details are available from Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass.

## New Warwick Finish

Warcolene D, a sewability finish which improves seam efficiency and prevents scorching, is being produced by the Warwick Chemical Co., division of Sun Chemical Corp., and is now available. This product is a non-ionic emulsion of compounded lubricant and is in the form of a white, creamy emulsion compatible with most other finishing agents. It forms a stable milky emulsion when diluted with warm water. It is gaining wide acceptance as a sewability finish for the treatment of government fabrics, such as herringbone twills, covered by specification MIL 154A.

In order to facilitate the distribution of Warwick Chemical's water repellent garment tags, all phases of their distribution have been centralized in the New York



High grade gas, by-product, steam and household stoker coal from Wise County, Virginia, on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



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## COKE

Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va.



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Genuine Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railway.



High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Virginian Ry.

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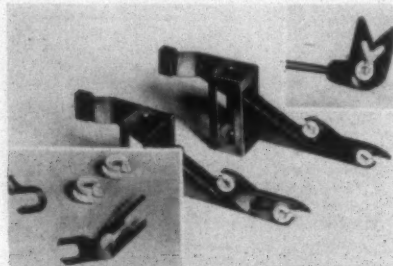
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## FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

office of Warwick Chemical Co. In accordance with a laboratory certified plan, these tags and labels are supplied by Warwick to manufacturers of water repellent garments. The registration number on each tag assures the consumer that the fabric has been tested and approved in Warwick's laboratories. Warwick Chemical's control follows the tested fabrics from finishing plant to converter to the manufacturer of the garment . . . giving check-tested protection all along the line. The use of Norane and Impreg-nole assures the highest standards of water repellency, high consistency of proper application, the precaution of check tested lots under rigid laboratory conditions that instantly uncover any deviation from standard, and the very prompt shipment of registered tags certifying positive water repellent performance.

### Abbott Guide, Spring Clip



A new and better way to hold guides on Abbott quill winders and detector wires has been developed jointly by Abbott Machine Co., Inc., and American Lava Corp. The AlSiMag guide has a shoulder. Under the shoulder there are flat and parallel notches on each side. When the guide is placed in position the spring clip snaps easily into place, holds the guide firmly, prevents rotation.

The nature and speed of quilling has in the past created quite a problem in holding guides firmly on quillers and detector wires. This new combination of guide and spring

clip assures long continuous runs, eliminates guide throw outs and guide breakage from impact of throw outs, it is claimed.

The new guide and spring clips fit present Abbott winders. To convert to this improved guide system requires only the new AlSiMag guides and spring clips. Installation is quick and easy. Simply insert the new eyelets and snap the spring clip in position. Easily removed but cannot be accidentally displaced.

Abbott worked with American Lava Corp. in developing these Abbott guides because they found that AlSiMag guides gave the best life of any guides they have used, both on their rayon machines operating at 5,200 r.p.m. and on their worsted and woolen machines running at 3,500 r.p.m. The spring clips may be ordered from Abbott Machine Co., Inc. The new AlSiMag guides are also stocked by Abbott under their number 44-8-54 or they may be ordered from American Lava Corp., Chattanooga 5, Tenn., under AlSiMag No. GE-24,446 for shipment after normal production intervals.

### New Rodney Hunt Items

Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, N. J., manufacturer of the patented Tensitrol washers, is now supplying the open width Tensitrol washer with an overhead framework on which top idler rolls are mounted. This design is offered as a choice along with the model idler rolls mounted directly on tub ledge. And, for additional flexibility, counterflow water partitions are now so designed as to be removable.

Important advantages in operating efficiency and maintenance are being obtained with two new mechanical devices, the company claims. (1) A new type pressure cell replaces the air cylinder for applying pressure on light and medium squeezers. When machine is turned off the lower roll, now connected with the new pressure cell, drops away from the top roll automatically, thus preventing damage of rolls from their contact while not in use. Also side to side pressure differences are eliminated because friction surfaces which might effect pressure

on either side are reduced, it is claimed. Exhaustive tests made in the Rodney Hunt laboratory indicate that the life of the cell will be equal to many years of operation in the average mill.

(2) The driven bottom rolls are now faced with a new type seal. The company says that this seal practically eliminates loss of liquid around the journal of the bottom roll; at the same time friction is reduced, limiting braking action against the bottom roll to a minimum. An appreciable drop in power consumption has been recorded where these seals have been installed, Rodney Hunt reports. A touch of the finger will release seal pressure and allow water to flush away lint or other debris from the bottom of washer.

Rodney Hunt Machine Co. also announces the manufacture of a new modified bleaching range incorporating specially designed combination Tensitrol rope washer-saturator to run at speeds of from 50 to 100 yards per minute. Full benefits of tensionless handling and thorough saturation are said to be obtained with the overdrive principle of Tensitrol washing. The range is geared to a simplified drive arrangement which does much to reduce both initial and operative costs. Company officials stated that components can be set up in a variety of different groupings to fit customer requirements. Rodney Hunt offers a choice of Becco or Du Pont type J-boxes.

### Appointed Selling Agent

Watson & Desmond of Charlotte, N. C., announces that it has completed a sales agreement with the Mona Industries of Paterson, N. J., for the sale of that firm's products in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee. Mona Industries manufacture chemicals used in the conditioning of yarn such as twist setting, moisture regain, yarn lubrication, mildew, etc. Mona has put chemical yarn conditioning on a scientific basis and has completely equipped laboratory facilities for the study of such problems. Mona also manufactures yarn conditioning machines. Watson & Des-



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TUBES, WARPS**



**MARTHA MILLS DIVISION, Silvertown, Georgia**

LARGE PRODUCTION . . . UNIFORM QUALITY . . . LATEST MACHINERY

• SOUTHERN SALES AGENTS: **Walter T. Forbes Co.** PHONE L. D. 28, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



mond also has been appointed as Southern selling agents for Chemicolloid Laboratories of 30 Church Street, New York. The Chemicolloid Laboratories manufacture the Charlotte Colloid Mill, which is a high-speed disintegrator and emulsifier for use in dyeing and finishing plants for the purpose of dispersing the solid particles in dyestuffs for more even dyeing.

### Steam Cost Calculator

A new and modernized "slide rule" type calculator designed to provide a ready means of computing steam costs has been made available by the Cleaver-Brooks Co., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturer of steam boilers and other equipment for the generation and utilization of heat.

The calculator, in handy pocket size, is available without cost to engineers, plant executives, and those who will find it useful in their work. The calculator enables the user to compute the comparative steam costs per 1,000 pounds using coal, oil, or gas . . . and based on fuel costs of price per ton, price per gallon, and price per cubic foot.

The steam cost calculator takes into account the efficiency of the system. Cleaver-Brooks equipment is guaranteed to perform with 80 per cent fuel-to-steam efficiency. The users of the steam cost calculator can easily determine the costs of operating a Cleaver-Brooks steam boiler as compared with other types of oil, gas, or coal-fired equipment.

On the reverse side of the calculator is an easy-to-use slide indicating Cleaver-Brooks boiler horsepower, pounds of steam per hour, output in B.T.U., E.D.R. steam in square feet (gross), E.D.R. steam in square feet (net), oil consumption per hour, and gas consumption per hour. Such terms as boiler horsepower, therms, E.D.R. steam, etc., are also defined. Various grades of oil and B.T.U. gas are also defined.

The Milwaukee firm also manufactures mobile steam boilers; oil-fired, gas-fired, and combination oil-and-gas fired burners; distillation equipment; and bituminous heating equipment.

### Carpet Loom Beam

A new all-steel, all-welded carpet loom beam has been announced by Edward J. McBride Co., Philadelphia, Pa. To meet the requirements of individual mills, this new beam can be furnished with bar lock for warps ends or with key slots. A much wider range of all metal loom beams and combination wood and metal loom beams has been announced by Edward J. McBride Co. this year, including brake drum models for friction let-off and ratchet models for power let-off.

### Water Soluble Naphthenates

Caro CW and Caro ZW, water soluble stable forms of Copper 8 naphthenate and Zinc 8 naphthenate, have been developed by the Carolina Aniline & Extract Co., Charlotte 1, N. C. The materials reportedly can be applied in any normal wet processing equipment and will meet government specifications for copper or zinc metallic content. Leaching is reported to be 11 per cent. It is stated that no fumes or fire

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The growth and success of this company speaks for itself in upholding the judgment of its founders in placing the attainment of confidence among all with whom we do business as a foundation stone upon which to build.

Northol P. C. for use with any make of machine,  
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## FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

hazards accompany the materials' use, the process being applied cold and machines used can be cleaned with cold water.

Caro CW is said to contain 80 per cent, by weight, of Copper 8 naphthenate, equalling 6.4 per cent copper as metal, by weight. Caro ZW reportedly contains 90 per cent, by weight, of Zinc 8 naphthenate, equalling 7.2 per cent zinc as metal, by weight. Literature on the new materials is available from the manufacturer on request.

## Increase Stymer Output

A substantial increase in production of Stymer, a synthetic resin used as a textile sizing agent, is announced by Monsanto Chemical Co. H. J. Heffernan, general manager of sales for Monsanto's Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass., said the expansion was completed as a result of a continually increasing demand from both Northern and Southern mills. Stymer was developed, according to Mr. Heffernan, to provide both acetate and viscose warp yarns with sufficient strength to withstand the wear and tear that warp yarns receive in modern, high-speed looms. After Stymer has performed its function of protecting the filament yarns during the weaving operation, it is easily and completely removed by a simple desizing operation.

## New Electric Controls

A series of new electric controls which will enable textile machines to increase the output and improve the quality of cotton cloth has been developed by Warner Electric Brake & Clutch Co., South Beloit, Ill. The company announced that the new brakes are for use on textile brushing machines. This machine takes the cotton cloth as it comes from the loom, removes all foreign matter and brushes up the threads for shearing to the correct weight and thickness.

The new series of controls is comprised of eight electric brakes, one mounted on each brush roller. For the first time, according to Norman K. Anderson, industrial division manager, the eight brushes are now synchronized and are controlled by a single push button. Previously, when the brushing machine was stopped, the rollers

continued to coast, which caused excessive wear on the cotton cloth and caused many machines to become jammed with excess cloth between the rollers.

"Development of the special electric brakes for these machines," said Mr. Anderson, "makes it possible for the brushes to be stopped instantaneously as one unit. Excessive rubbing of the cloth through machine stoppages has been completely eliminated." He predicted that the new control system would step up textile output considerably, since one of the major production problems has been machine stoppages. "Often these stoppages have been the cause of serious production delays," he added.

Mr. Anderson pointed out that the brush machine application is the second advance recently made by the company in a program designed to modernize textile machinery. Last Spring, after two years of research, it developed new brakes and clutches for the high-speed warper, the machine which feeds thread on to the loom.

## General Dyestuff Circulars

General Dyestuff Corp. announces the release of the following new circulars: G-686—Alizarine Rubinol R-CF; G-688—Violamine RR-CF; AP-8—Blancophor SC High Conc. New; AP-11 rev. Antarox G-100.

## Texalox Roll Covering

Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., is distributing to the industry an attractive brochure promoting its Texalox roll covering for take-up rolls on textile looms. According to the brochure, Texalox covering can be used for all types of textiles. It is described as a strong, yet flexible cloth backing coated with a myriad of evenly graded granular particles.

## Thread Waste Cutter

Fine nylon filament waste is more difficult to cut than rayon and natural fibers like wool and cotton. A machine introduced recently by Taylor, Stiles & Co., Riegelsville, N. J., to cut them is of the prevailing revolving knife cylinder type but with several features that also improve results in cutting wastes of other fibers.

First, the feed apron was raised so that

the force of gravity helps guide the fibers between the feed rolls and the knives. Then baffles were put at the sides of the feed box, the feed roll was lengthened so that its ends are entirely outside the guide box, and the ends of the feed roll were so shaped as to urge the nylon fibers toward the center line of the cutting elements. Speed of the knife cylinder was adjusted to prevent fanning of the filament during cutting. The result is a reduction in down time, thus increasing daily production and making improvement in quality of the finished product.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946. Of Textile Bulletin, published Monthly at Charlotte, N. C., October, 1951.

State of North Carolina  
County of Mecklenburg

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in Section 233, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and business manager are:

Publisher, Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.; editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; business manager, Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

That the owner is: Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) JUNIUS M. SMITH,  
Business Manager.

(Signed) MARGARET L. ROBINSON,  
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 14, 1952.)  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1951.

For additional Personal and  
Mill News, see "Before Closing Down"



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## S.T.A. To Join In Clemson Dedication

One of the South's largest and most important educational structures, the J. E. Sirrine Textile Building, will be formally dedicated at a ceremony to be held at Clemson, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 3. At the same time honorary degrees will be awarded to 28 of the nation's leading figures in the fields of textiles, engineering, agriculture and government. The principal address of the occasion will be delivered by the Hon. James F. Byrnes, governor of South Carolina and a life trustee of the college.

Named in honor of the late J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., a prominent engineer for the textile industry and a trustee of the college during his lifetime, the building itself was completed in 1939 at the cost of \$400,000. Since that time it has been filled with over \$300,000 worth of the latest textile machinery and laboratory equipment through the combined efforts of the textile industry and the state legislature. Today in 1951 it stands as a completed unit unparalleled for its purpose.

The dedication ceremonies will begin at 10 a.m. in the college chapel. An address of welcome will be given by R.M. Cooper, chairman of the Clemson board of trustees. J. A. Chapman, Jr., chairman of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, and J. L. Delany, president of the Southern Textile Association, will be introduced.

Dr. H. M. Brown, dean of the Clemson School of Textiles, will follow with a talk on the development of textile education at Clemson. Gov. Byrnes will then deliver the main address of the day entitled "The Role of Industry in South Carolina's Progress." The 28 honorary degrees will be awarded by Dr. R. F. Poole, president of Clemson.

Afterwards the recipients of the degrees and distinguished guests will be taken on a guided tour of the school of textiles. They will then attend a buffet luncheon along with members of the Southern Textile Association in the field house prior to the Clemson-Wake Forest football game at which they will be guests of the college.

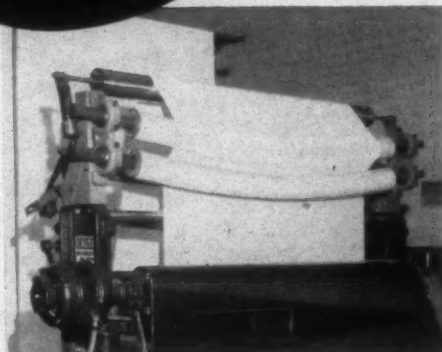
The South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, which annually holds its Fall meeting at Clemson, is abandoning its usual program and will be at the dedication ceremonies in a group to join in honoring the textile school and the men receiving the honorary degrees. Others on hand for the occasion will be members of the board of the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation, whose \$1,000,000 endowment fund has furnished much of the impetus for textile development at Clemson; members of the college board of trustees; and many outstanding executives in the textile field and its allied industries from all parts of the country.

The public is invited to visit the school of textiles all during the day. Members of the faculty and students will conduct guided tours of the building and will explain and demonstrate all phases of mechanical operation and technical instruction.

On the same day, Nov. 3, the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at High Point, N. C. This gathering will begin at 10 a.m., and will be held in the High Point Y.M.C.A. building. Principal speaker at this meeting will be John F. Bogdan, assistant research director at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles. Following Prof. Bogdan's address, the group will divide into six discussion sections on

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the technical aspects of carding, spinning, technical and waste controls, standards and industrial relations, warping and slashing, and weaving. Glenn R. Ward, superintendent of Highland Cotton Mills at High Point, is chairman of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division, and his firm will be host to the group at a luncheon following the meeting.

Saturday, Nov. 10, is the date which has been set for the Fall meeting of the Piedmont Division, S.T.A., according to Marshall Rhyne of Belmont, N. C., chairman. This meeting, to begin at 10 a.m. and to be held at the North Carolina Vocational Textile School in Belmont, will be opened with an address by David Clark, editor of *TEXTILE BULLETIN*, on "Textiles in Europe." Following this, the meeting will be separated into two panel discussion groups on yarn and fabric manufacturing, the former to be led by Mr. Rhyne, the latter by H. Cleon Estes, superintendent of Pacific Mills at Rhodhiss, N. C.

### Increase Dynel Fiber Bale Size

Dynel, new man-made textile staple fiber, is now being shipped in bales with standard weight of 400 pounds net of fiber, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., the producer, announces. The increase in bale weight from 350 pounds is part of a program to reduce freight and handling expenses, Carl A. Setterstrom, sales manager of the textile fibers department, said. Improvements in baling techniques at the dynel manufacturing plant in South Charleston, W. Va., makes the larger size possible, he added. The fiber is shipped to textile mills in corrugated paper cartons, baled for protection against contamination.

### Society, Laboratory Observe Anniversaries

Nearly 750 visitors participated in an open house celebration of the diamond jubilee of the American Chemical Society at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, La., the week of Sept. 10-14. The event also marked the tenth anniversary of research in the laboratory building completed in 1941 following Congressional authorization of the laboratory in 1938. A special open house committee, headed by William A. Wellborn of the engineering and development division, and composed of representatives from all research divisions and the director's office, arranged the affair.

Eighty separate tours were conducted by a crew of 28

guides selected from the laboratory staff of 320 employees. Each tour included 12 stops in the chemical laboratories, the engineering plant, and the textile unit, where more than 20 research products were displayed and described.

While the laboratory itself was contributing to the national A.C.S. celebrations in this manner, eight members of the scientific staff were in New York for the meetings there. Papers were presented by Reuben O. Feuge of the oil and oilseed division; Dr. W. Kyle Ward, Jr., head of the cotton fiber division; Dr. Carl M. Conrad, in charge of the colloidal properties section; Dr. John D. Guthrie, in charge of the new products section; and Dr. Aaron M. Altschul, head of the protein and carbohydrate division. The others attending the world conclave were Dr. C. H. Fisher, director; Dr. Evald L. Skau, in charge of the physical properties section; and Dr. Lucien H. Greathouse of the engineering and development division.

### A.S.M.E Textile Division Holds Parley

Technical problems confronting the textile industry today were given a thorough airing last month at the Fall meeting of the textile division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held in Boston, Mass.

Among speakers heard at the session were Robert Wilkie, research director for Pacific Mills; C. D. Brandt, fiber and process research consultant for Whitin Machine Works; John J. McCann of Abbott Worsted Co.; Gilbert D. Harrison, Jr., of the research department of Saco-Lowell Shops; and H. Wickliffe Rose, general assistant to the president of American Viscose Corp.

Mr. Wilkie told the group that with tow or continuous filament in nylon, Dacron polyester fiber, viscose, acetate, vicara and dynel already in use, and Orlon acrylic fiber and chemstrand tows in prospect, the outlook for the use of the Pacific converter in processing these base materials is "tremendous." The physical characteristics of any of these present tows are near perfection, Mr. Wilkie continued. "The strand or tow sliver is uniform in short and long cycle variation to an nth degree. The consistency of each filaments' physical structure is uncanny, especially in comparison to the normal variations of natural fibers." And, he added, it is available in filament fineness from 1.5-denier, equivalent to vicuna and silk, to 20-denier or more, which gets into a pretty coarse cow-hair or even wire class. "Depending on the total denier per tow, we get up to over 15,000 yards of a single continuous strand per carton," he said. For the benefit of those unfamiliar with the Pacific

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converter, Mr. Wilkie pointed out that it converts in a single operation any continuous textile filament into a sliver of predetermined fiber length suitable for subsequent processing into spun yarn.

The 250,000 spindles operating on the American system today are proof of its flexibility and economy, Mr. Brandt told the textile men. "In the market in days to come, this system will have an opportunity to prove its real value and the soundness of its basic principles," he declared. Mr. Brandt explained that the name "American system" was first suggested by a worsted spinner who recognized in early experiments that here was a unique method for spinning worsted top which was quite different from the conventional French and English systems. "The only limitation at the present time is that the fibers do not exceed seven inches in length, Mr. Brandt said. When this new system was introduced, a great deal of confusion was caused by referring to the yarns as being spun on the cotton system. Since some mills did manage to produce commercial yarns on rebuilt cotton equipment, there was a period when practically no distinction was made between the two products. While it is true that the present machines use cotton principles of drafting and control, the construction is quite different from that of the cotton type machinery."

Mr. McCann of Abbott Worsted Co., Lowell, Mass., declared that the modern design of spinning frames has reached the point where it must get rid of the bobbin if there is to be no limitation of package size, speed and rate of delivery. Discussing "the McCann 100-pot worsted spinning frame," he described the method he developed as a means of overcoming all these limitations. "My view

of the future for spinning," he stated, "is a frame with controlled lengths of roving, with a stop motion to prevent roving entering the back rolls if the end breaks, and indication by lights if an end is down or roving package runs out. I think in terms of having no spinners, doffers, bobbin setters, yarn boys or tape boys, but rather machine operators with their work being constantly presented to them like on an assembly line," he explained.

Results obtained with the Saco-Lowell worsted system, and technical aspects of the operation, were considered by Mr. Harrison. "This short process of making worsted yarns is only in its infancy, the first commercial installation having been made in 1950," he explained. "Incidentally, frames are now being built for this same mill, which will double the size of its installation. Although the total number of spindles running commercially today is not large, widespread interest is indicated by the number of sample installations which have been made. Statistical evaluation of the yarn produced in comparison with that produced by the traditional worsted systems is difficult to obtain because of the lack of uniform standards for worsted yarns," he stated.

Japan's rayon production is expected by 1953 to reach a half-billion pounds annually, equal to its peak year production before the war, Mr. Rose told the A.S.M.E. textile division. "Of course this represents stiff competition," he said, "but despite the fact that competition from Japan has been cutthroat in the past, I see no reason why we can't maintain good business relations and become friendly competitors just as we are with other firms in our field." He urged the solidifying of a good trade program because "the

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Japanese businessman's approach is very much like the American," and Japan is allied to the capitalist system more firmly than many other countries today. The Japanese, he summarized, have not only done tremendous work in rehabilitating their rayon industry, but have advanced their technology to a noteworthy extent.

### Forbes Cites Scope Of Textile Industry

The wide influence of the textile industry in the South was outlined last month by T. M. Forbes of Atlanta, Ga., before the 33rd annual meeting of the Southern Traffic League in New Orleans, La. Mr. Forbes is executive vice-president of the Georgia-Alabama Textile Traffic Association and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia.

"The manufacture of textile products is the South's largest industrial enterprise, with more than a half million workers employed in its more than 1,000 establishments," Mr. Forbes told the traffic men.

"During 1950," he said, "these mills paid out almost \$3,000,000,000 in wages, salaries and profits, and that figure is now probably more than that when we take into consideration a wage increase made during the past year. "The sale of these textile mill products during 1950 brought in nearly seven billion dollars to the Southern states, their value being exceeded only by the products of the food industries."

Textile mills, said Mr. Forbes, have contributed more than any other Southern industry to the establishment of the proper balance between agriculture and manufacturing by establishing plants in hundreds of small towns and rural communities, thereby creating additional jobs and increased payrolls and consuming great quantities of locally produced raw materials.

"Economists can easily prove," stated Mr. Forbes, "that those communities that have achieved a balance between agriculture and industry have better schools, greater individual income and savings, superior governmental facilities for public health and welfare and a higher level of cultural advancement. These advantages our textile mills have helped to create in practically every community in which they operate."

### Chemical Exposition Set Nov. 26-Dec. 1

The 23rd Exposition of Chemical Industries which holds forth in Grand Central Palace, New York, Nov. 26-Dec. 1, will accommodate over 400 companies representing nearly 250 different classifications of equipment, materials, supplies, and services. These displays combine the products of chemical engineering and industrial chemistry, thus bringing under one roof the latest available information covering both products and methods.

Processing equipment constitutes a large proportion of the display in the palace. Much of it is designed for specific applications, but a large segment consists of standardized products which are equally suitable for many different industries. One of the larger displays, including the latest developments in a long line of power and processing equipment, includes pumps, motors, a sifter, feed water samples, samples of stray metal spotted by the electronic metal detector which is one of the exhibitor's many products; small controls and rope drive equipment. At another booth there will be shown dispersion mills, pony mixers, double arm mixers and kneaders, blenders and gyrating sifters. One



gyrating sifter is equipped with bouncing balls, which continually batter the underside of the screen to speed up the sifting action and prevent clogging.

Chemical industry needs have led to the development of many specialized types of pumping equipment. There will be shown a line of homogenizers and special equipment for the continuous production of textile sizing which is operated by a pump, the mechanism of which is entirely separated from the material processed, the pump itself being leak-proof and sanitary. The manufacturer of a line of two-stage high pressure homogenizers indicates a few applications for such machines in the following terms: stable emulsion and viscosity control of fats and oils, maximum stability and shelf life for waxes, complete saponification and improved manufacturing control of soaps, maximum flavor or odor from essential oils, smoother and better-looking cosmetics, finer, more uniform suspension of pigment dispersions with minimum temperature rise, uniform monomer emulsions and better polymerization control. The same manufacturer's line of high-pressure stainless steel pumps has a range of three to 150 horsepower, up to 4,000 g.p.h. capacity, and pressures up to 15,000 p.s.i. Still another line of pumps has a pumping motion without shear, a design which permits the conveyance of dyes, sizings and a single or multi-phased emulsions foamlessly. Because its action avoids aeration, this line of equipment is claimed to reduce or eliminate altogether the evil of pipeline corrosion.

#### Frick Heads S.C. Textile Personnel Unit

J. Harvey Frick of Greenwood (S. C.) Mills was elected chairman of the personnel division of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association at the annual meeting of the division Sept. 21-22 in Asheville, N. C. Mr. Frick succeeds John E. Toole, Jr., of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.

E. W. Marshall of Reeves Bros., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C., was named vice-chairman of the personnel division succeeding A. Z. Wood of Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C. Elected to the executive committee of the division were R. M. Frew of Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.; W. B. Byers of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co.; and John M. Bean of Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville.

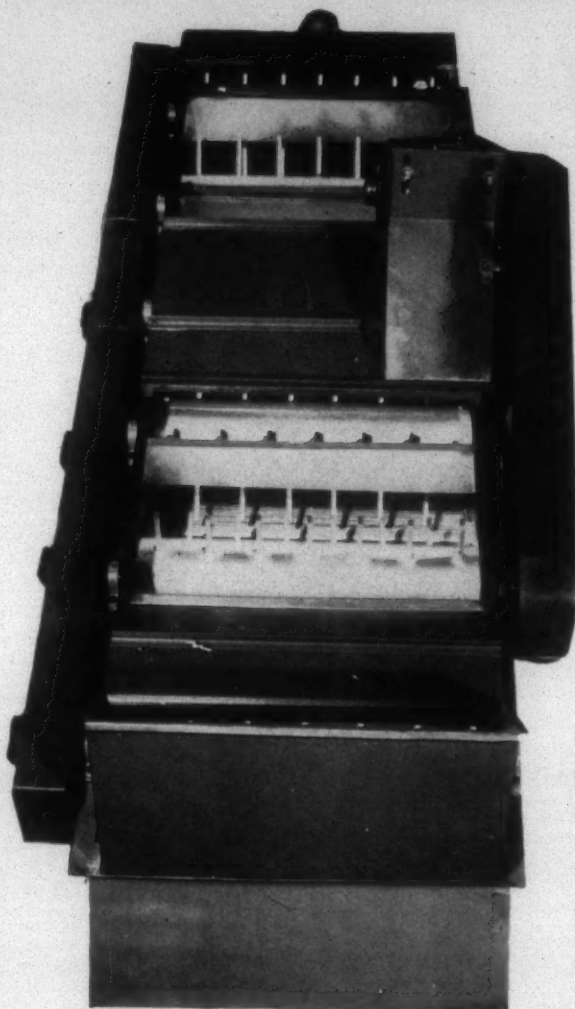
Approximately 75 personnel men who supervise an estimated 125,000 textile workers in South Carolina attended the meeting. Plans were made to enter the annual statewide safety competition sponsored by the South Carolina Industrial Commission for all types of workmen's compensation-covered industry, and to conduct an annual safety contest within the textile industry.

#### Mason Heads Carolina-Piedmont A.C.S. Unit

David Mason of Southern Dyestuff Corp. was elected chairman of the Carolina-Piedmont Section of the American Chemical Society at the group's first Fall meeting last month in Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Mason, who will take office next Jan. 1 along with other newly-elected officers, succeeds Robert H. Baker, Jr., Mooresville (N. C.) Mills. Replacing Mr. Mason as chairman-elect is A. H. Noble, Jr., of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., who has served this year as secretary-treasurer. Carl Mason of American Cyanamid Co. was elected to the latter post.

The section named Charles R. Holtzclaw, Southern Dye-

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stuff Corp., as councillor, and elected the following alternates: Norman D. Doane, Permutit Co.; Mr. Baker; Dr. J. B. Gallant, Davidson (N. C.) College; David E. Truax, Stein, Hall & Co., and C. W. Gilchrist, Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. Dr. E. S. McColley, Celanese Corp. of America, Rock Hill, S. C., was named to a three-year term on the executive committee, and Bruce A. Gustin, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., was elected for a one-year term to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Nelson Hayes, Carolina Aluminum Co.

### Fiber Glass Pamphlet Offered By L.O.F.

Specifications for the yarns and superfine fiber glass to be manufactured by the new fiber glass division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. in its factory at Parkersburg, W. Va., are fully outlined in a pamphlet entitled "Reinforcements" now being distributed to the trade.

"The fact that Libbey-Owens-Ford has entered the field of fiber glass means manufacturing reinforcements in the defense-production of this strategic material," said Clinton F. Hegg, sales manager of the fiber glass division. "Libbey-Owens-Ford entry into this field means added research and facilities to turn out fiber glass to reinforce plastic, paper and rubber products; more fiber glass for textile applications, for insulation, new developments to come, and it means reinforcements all along the line." He pointed out that Libbey-Owens-Ford has more than a half century of background in research, experiment and mass production of flat glass to back up its "reinforcements" in the field of fiber glass.

The pamphlet shows aerial views of principal Libbey-Owens-Ford factories in seven industrial communities in Ohio, Illinois, Louisiana, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The company has 14 factories for glass and plastics with total plant area of more than 7,000,000 square feet. The specifications list 18 different yarns marketed in seven forms, and 22 different superfine fiber glass products in three groups suitable for aircraft insulation, life jackets and flotation equipment, and for automotive and refrigeration insulation.

### September Rayon Shipments Show Decline

Rayon shipments in September amounting to 82,100,000 pounds showed a marked decline from the 97,900,000 pounds shipped in August, according to the *Rayon Organon*, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. The decrease in shipments was 16 per cent compared to August and 25 per cent under the average monthly level of 109,100,000 pounds in the second quarter of 1951.

Viscose high tenacity yarn shipped in September amounted to 27,900,000 pounds compared to 29,500,000 pounds in August and 28,400,000 pounds in July. Viscose+cupra textile yarn shipments in September were 17,200,000 pounds; August 20,500,000 pounds; July 24,900,000 pounds. Acetate yarn shipments in September were 12,200,000 pounds; August 19,800,000 pounds; July 25,500,000 pounds. Viscose+cupra staple plus tow shipments in September were 16,100,000 pounds; August 17,000,000 pounds; July 16,700,000 pounds. Acetate staple plus tow shipments in September were 8,700,000 pounds; August 11,100,000 pounds; July 11,400,000 pounds.

Rayon stock held by producers at the end of September amounted to 62,900,000 pounds, an increase of 49 per

cent compared to Aug. 31. In the third quarter of 1951, producers stocks of different types of rayon yarn and staple rose as follows: viscose high tenacity stocks at the end of July were 1,900,000 pounds; end of August 1,800,000 pounds; and end of September 1,800,000 pounds. Stocks of viscose+cupra textile yarn were: July 10,500,000 pounds; August 19,200,000 pounds; and September 26,700,000 pounds. End of month acetate yarn stocks were: July 7,600,000 pounds; August 15,100,000 pounds and September 25,600,000 pounds. Staple plus tow stocks were: July 4,900,000 pounds; August 6,100,000 pounds; and September 8,700,000 pounds. The inventories at the end of September, according to the *Organon*, were equal to a 2½ weeks' supply based on second quarter production.

Imports of rayon staple during August totaled 7,981,000 pounds, a decline of 18 per cent compared to the imports of July. Germany supplied 49 per cent of the staple coming into the country and the remainder was shipped here by 12 other countries.

During the first eight months of 1951, staple fiber imports totaled 65,739,000 pounds. This compares with 49,413,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1950 and an increase of 33 per cent. During the January-August period Germany supplied 31.7 per cent of the total, Italy 10.4 per cent, France 9.5 per cent, Austria, Norway and Switzerland 7.3 per cent each, United Kingdom 6.7 per cent, Sweden 6.2 per cent, Belgium 5.5 per cent, Cuba and the Netherlands 3.1 per cent each, and six other countries supplied the remaining 1.9 per cent.

In August 41,000 pounds of filament yarn were shipped to the United States by foreign producers. During the first eight months of the year, only 5,013,000 pounds of filament yarn came into the country from abroad. In that period Italy supplied 28 per cent, France and Germany 14 per cent each, Switzerland nine per cent, Cuba eight per cent, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom seven per cent each and all other countries, 13 per cent.

Monthly rayon production in pounds during July, August and September respectively as calculated by the *Organon* were as follows: Total rayon 116,600,000, 116,800,000 and 103,700,000; viscose high tenacity yarn 28,700,000, 29,600,000 and 28,000,000; viscose+cupra textile yarn 28,700,000, 29,400,000 and 24,900,000; acetate yarn 30,000,000, 28,100,000, and 23,000,000; staple plus tow 29,200,000, 29,700,000, and 27,800,000.

The annual review of the raw cotton situation by the *Organon* indicates that the world production of the fiber during the 1950-1951 season totaled 25,700,000 bales, a decline of 14 per cent from the production of 29,973,000 pounds in the previous season. Of this total, the United States contributed 9,891,000 bales or 38 per cent. For the current crop year (1951-1952) an increase to 34,100,000 bales is anticipated for the largest world crop since 1937-1938.

World consumption of cotton last season was 30,259,000 bales, only one per cent less than the all-time record of the 1936-1937 season. The *Organon* points out that the difference between production and consumption obviously drew heavily on world stocks to the extent of over 4,500,000 bales. Total consumption for the new season is estimated to be approximately the same as last year.

The world supply of rayon and other man-made fibers last year amounted to the replacement equivalent of nearly 8,000,000 bales of cotton. Pre-war the replacement equiv-



alent by rayon and other man-made fibers was 4,500,000 bales. Of the total world consumption of cotton last year, the United States consumed 35 per cent, a figure of record proportions exceeding the 32 per cent portion of the 1949-1950 season and one well above the pre-war average of 25 per cent.

Foreign consumption of cotton last season totaling 19,776,000 bales reflected the continuation of increased usage from the wartime low of 12,623,000 bales in 1943-1944 and was 92 per cent greater than the pre-war 1934-1938 average. Even though exports of cotton from the United States to the rest of the world declined by 1,654,000 bales, owing to the short United States supply, nevertheless, according to the *Organon*, it should be remembered that much of these exports were facilitated by grants and loans from the United States Treasury.

Looking forward to the 1951-1952 consumption, the *Organon* states that the probable consumption by the United States will decline to the 9,000,000-bale level. On the other hand, with plenty of United States cotton available for export and with activation of proposed United States financing for foreign customers, it is possible that foreign consumption will reach the pre-war level of 21,000,000 bales. If these possibilities should occur, the *Organon* points out that world consumption of cotton this season would total approximately 30,000,000 bales and would result in increasing the end-of-season carry-over to approximately 16,000,000 bales or near the level of the 1934-1938 seasons.

Due to the short cotton crop, the high domestic demand and liberal export policy, the ten-market average price of 15/16-inch middling staple skyrocketed from 32.9 cents per pound in May, 1950, to 44.2 cents per pound in January, 1951. As a result of the Office of Price Stabilization price freeze order effective Jan. 27, the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges were closed to March 8. When these markets re-opened, a ceiling price of 45.39 cents was set by the O.P.S. on all old crop contracts, based on 15/16-inch middling cotton. In turn the ten-market average price of this cotton held at an average of 45.2 cents for the three months of April, May and June.

With reports of the large 1951 cotton crop and the beginning of deliveries of the new cotton to the market, the price of the staple dropped to an average of 35.1 cents per pound in September, this average being 3.2 cents over the average loan rate of 31.9 cents at the ten markets. Because of the very high supply situation last season, the amount of cotton remaining in government loan on Aug. 31 totaled only 79,000 running bales. This contrasts with 3,041,000 bales at the end of July, 1950.

As regards the current 1951-1952 crop cotton, a total of 282,086 bales had been placed in loan through Sept. 27 and only 78 bales repossessed. According to the *Organon*, it is clear that substantial quantities of cotton will be placed in loan by farmers this season and some authorities have estimated that this total may run as high as 6,000,000 bales.

#### Cyanamid Establishes Fellowship At I.T.T.

American Cyanamid Co. announced Oct. 5 that it has established a two-year graduate fellowship at the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va. The grant, amounting to \$5,000, is for a course of studies in textile chemistry leading to an M.S. degree in textile technology.

Richard Paul Barber, 20 Presbery Ave., Taunton, Mass.,



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a graduate of Bradford Durfee Technical Institute, has been selected by the institute to study under the fellowship. He will pursue the degree until June, 1953. During the 1952 Summer vacation, he will work at one of the member textile mills associated with the institute.

American Cyanamid, the nation's fourth largest chemical company, is currently financing a number of fellowships at various universities and colleges. As a leading manufacturer of chemicals and dyes used by the textile industry, American Cyanamid makes about 5,000 different products for more than 200 different industries.

### Patent On Yarn Heating Cabinet

Among recent patents granted Carolinians according to Paul B. Eaton are as follows: Patent No. 2,538,349 has been issued to Fred F. Bahnson of Winston-Salem, N. C., relating to a yarn heating cabinet. This invention relates to a heated cabinet adapted to be disposed adjacent the magazine of a box loom into which a pin board containing bobbins of left twist yarn are adapted to be placed. The cabinet has a hinged door member, on top of which a second pin board filled with bobbins or right twist yarn is adapted to be supported. The interior of the housing is provided with heating means such as an electric heating coil for heating the interior of the box say from 20 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit higher than the room temperature to thus set the twist in the left twist yarn disposed within the housing.

### Marhen Method For Controlled Vat Dyeing

An important new method which makes possible continuous scientific control of the application of high quality vat dyes was announced recently by J. Robert Bonnar, technical director of General Dyestuff Corp. The new method for vat dyes is known as the Marhen process. It provides an electronic control for the reduction potentials which govern the dyeing efficiency of the vat dye-bath. D. E. Marnon and J. H. Hennessey of the General Dyestuff Corp. research staff are inventors of the process.

The development was described by Mr. Bonnar as "one of the greatest steps forward in this phase of the dye industry since Indanthrene Blue was first synthesized in 1901." Until now, according to Mr. Bonnar, dyeing with vat dyestuffs has been classified as an art because the dyer, without exact knowledge of the condition of his dye bath, has had to depend upon experience and know-how.

Previous methods measured the amount of chemicals in a bath, but did not measure the reduction potential, Mr. Bonnar pointed out. With the Marhen process such measurements, precise formulas, are now available and the continuous control of a vat dye bath is possible. The dyer can readily measure and control the ability of a particular bath to do a specific job. Excessive amounts of caustic soda or sodium hydrosulfite, which are used to reduce vat dyes, can be avoided with consequent important savings.

The Marhen process is another joint research venture of the technical staffs of General Dyestuff Corp. and General Aniline & Film Corp. It follows closely the announcements in the past six months of the hot oil method of continuous dyeing, wherein fabrics are immersed in oil instead of water, and a new process for dyeing fibrous glass. Both of the latter have been enthusiastically received in the industry.

A considerable yardage has been dyed successfully under the new control method in co-operation with some of the leading mills of the country. Some idea of the intensiveness of the study and the research work that has gone into the development of the Marhen method can be seen in the report that 10,000 yards of materials, four inches wide, were dyed on a laboratory model of a dyeing machine.

Faulty dyeings, which were previously attributed to inadequate preparation of goods, have been found by the Marhen method to be the result of improper balance of chemicals. On correction of this balance, excellent dyeings have been obtained and protection has been afforded for temperature sensitive colors.

Previous to this development, the dyer has relied on such data as titrations of caustic soda and reduction indicator papers. Titration of caustic in the vat dyeing process is somewhat difficult and only indicates the quantity which has not yet reacted with the sodium hydrosulfite. Actually the dyer should know the amount which has reacted to generate reduction power. In this way, he knows the power of his bath. Reduction indicator papers do measure the power of the bath to reduce the indicator dye, but, unfortunately, not the dye in the bath. For the most part, the dyer, like the housewife or a cook without an exact formula, has relied upon his own personal judgment.

The Marhen method measures the reducing power in terms of electrons by utilizing suitable electrodes and measuring equipment. This reducing power is a function of chemicals and temperature; proper control of the bath may be exerted by manipulation of these variables. With proper



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consideration of the depth of shade to be used, the dyer may now prepare and maintain an efficient, economical dye bath, according to Mr. Bonnar.

The new method, for which patents have been applied for, will be available free as a service to customers of General Dyestuff Corp.

#### New Division Announced By Du Pont

Creation of an organization planning division within the Du Pont employee relations department to inaugurate a sound program to insure the availability of sufficient competent, well-trained personnel to fill future managerial openings was announced recently by the company.

W. Laird Stabler, who has been manager of the personnel and industrial relations division of the rayon department for six years, was appointed head of the new division. It was created as part of the recent reorganization of Du Pont's former service department that put primary emphasis on its principal concern—employee relations.

E. F. du Pont, director of the employee relations department, said that the new organization planning division, a single co-ordinating agency whose chief function will be to study constantly the development of personnel, will be of increasing value to the company. "Future growth of the company with its attendant need for an increased number of supervisory and higher management personnel, along with new demands on the organization due to recent expansion, necessitate even greater consideration to guarding against a shortage in supervisory and higher management personnel," he added.

William R. Creadick, assistant director of the office buildings department, succeeds Mr. Stabler as manager of the personnel and industrial relations division of the rayon department, which has more than 24,000 employees in eight plants and four laboratories in Delaware, Virginia, New York, and South Carolina.

#### Coated Fabrics Group To Meet Dec. 13-14

The film, sheeting and coated fabrics division of the Society of the Plastics Industry will hold its third conference Dec. 13-14 at the Commodore Hotel in New York City.

#### Dry-In Process For Bleaching Wool

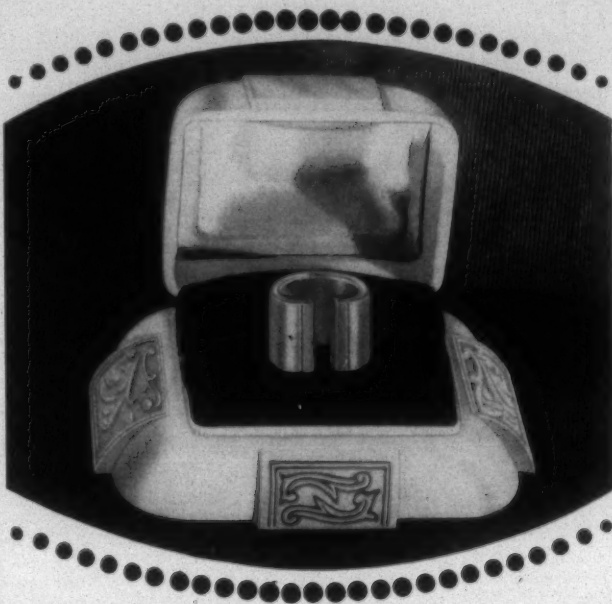
Much of the wool bleached in this country is now processed by the dry-in method, which employs hydrogen peroxide. Several methods of application of hydrogen peroxide, the foremost wool bleaching agent, are extant. The immersion bleach, the steep, and the dry-in methods are most prominent, but the dry-in process, applied mainly to wool stock, is simpler and more economical and is a continuous process as well.

A review of the process as it occurs in the mill and an appraisal of the properties of bleached wool is given in an article by E. S. Shanley, H. O. Kauffman, and W. H. Kibbel, of the research department of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co.

In the dry-in process, the bleaching chemicals are added at the end of the scouring train and allowed to dry in the wool. This method of bleaching is currently used only after the aqueous scouring process; bowls are used for treating the grease wool with soda ash and/or phosphates

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in combination with soap or synthetic detergents, and the scouring bowls are followed by at least one rinsing bowl with clear water. The rinsed wool then enters the bleaching bowl, into which hydrogen peroxide and sulfuric acid are fed. The solution in this bowl may be from 0.3 per cent to 0.9 per cent hydrogen peroxide, and the sulfuric acid feed is adjusted to keep the bleaching solution acid, usually between pH 3 and pH 5.

There is no washing step as in the steep and the immersion bleach; the wool is dried, usually in a few minutes at temperatures up to 200° F. Most of the bleaching occurs during the drying operation. Dry-in bleached wool normally ranges in color from near white to medium brown, depending on the original color of the wool and the amount of hydrogen peroxide used.

Color reversion during dyeing is often a serious problem with wool which has been bleached by the dry-in process; it shows abnormally great reversion during the boil, sometimes dropping below the color of unbleached boiled samples. This abnormal reversion does not occur, however, if the wool is aged (let stand at room temperature) before dyeing. Treatment with reducing agents or with hydrogen peroxide decomposition catalysts also prevents abnormal reversion; sodium hydro-sulfite has proved most advantageous of the reducing agents tried. It is also feasible to add a small quantity of reducing-agent to the dyebath. Catalase in the form of a yeast slurry has been successfully employed as a peroxide decomposition catalyst.

High temperature in the dyebath is detrimental to the color of wool; it is advisable to dye at the lowest practicable temperature, particularly for pastel shades. Minimum time

in the dyebath is also advisable. Wool dyes are severely attacked by hydrogen peroxide, and it is therefore advisable to eliminate the peroxide from bleached wool before dyeing.

The dry-in process has many advantages, however, which result in economy and simplicity of operation, and it is suitable for many textile applications. Reprints of the article described are available free as Bulletin 29 from the Becco Sales Corp., Station B., Buffalo 7, N. Y.

### Spinner-Breeder Conference Slated Nov. 29-30

Clemson (S. C.) College and the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association will be hosts Nov. 29-30 for the eighth annual Spinner-Breeder Conference to be held at Clemson, S. C., it is announced by George B. Walker, chairman of the Delta Council Advisory Research Committee. Cotton interest organizations and individuals throughout the nation are invited to attend the conference.

### Article Cites Usage Of Sodium Lignate

Usage of sodium lignate as a dispersant for acetate dyes is outlined in a recent article, "Present and Potential Uses for Alkali Lignin," prepared by J. J. Keilen and P. R. Wiley of the development department of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Charleston, W. Va.

The article states in part: "The dispersing ability of sodium lignate is likewise the basis of its extensive use in the dyeing of cellulose acetate textiles. Acetate dyes are insoluble in water, but when deposited from water form solid solutions with the fiber. For uniform dyeing, subdivision of dye particles and prevention of subsequent agglomeration as secured by a dispersant is essential. Sodium lignate has the advantages of being insoluble in the cellulose acetate, but readily soluble in water, and thus is readily removed after the dyeing is completed.

"In addition to serving in a similar way in the application of vat and sulfur dyes to cotton and rayon in pigment form, sodium lignate also shows promise as a levelling agent or retarding agent when these dyes are reduced in process to their soluble forms. The presence of the lignin

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in the dye bath slows the initial uptake of the dye by the fiber and thus facilitates the production of uniformly colored cloth and yarn. Still another potential application in the textile field is the use of lignin as the reducing agent in place of formic or oxalic acid in bottom chrome dyeing of wool.

"The exact behavior of lignin in levelling dyes is not understood, and the same holds true for some of the other applications by which improved products are obtained. Two such uses which are presumed to be closely related are in storage batteries and electroplating baths. Lignin added along with other materials in the lead oxide paste used for the negative plates of storage batteries gives longer life and greater activity, particularly at low temperatures. One theory is that the lignin inhibits the so-called treeing by modifying the crystal structure formed during discharge of the battery. This same modification of crystal structure could account for the brighter and smoother electroplated coatings obtained when lignin is incorporated in alkaline electroplating baths such as are used for cadmium plating."

### Radioactive Isotopes Used In Wool Study

Radioactive isotopes, those by-products of nuclear fission which are enabling science to save lives and thus help to balance the scales tipped toward death by the A-bomb, are being used to further man's knowledge of the fiber which also has meant life to him through the centuries—wool. Isotopes from Britain's great atomic pile at Harwell are being transported in lead boxes each week to Torridon, Leeds, where they are used in carefully controlled experiments by the Wool Industries Research Association, the Wool Bureau declared recently.

The isotopes are giving scientists new leads on the hitherto unfathomed secrets of the structure of the wool substance keratin, the physical chemistry involved in dyeing processes, and the wool fiber's baffling ability to absorb other chemical substances into its inner structure.

When a substance is radioactive its atoms are unstable, and radiation continues until nature restores the balance. This radiation can be detected and registered by sensitive apparatus. Since a radioactive isotope behaves chemically exactly the same as its normal brother, it can be introduced into substances in small quantities as a "tracer" so that observers may follow its path.

British textile manufacturers who thought they saw in radioactivity a means of overcoming the problem of static

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electricity in textile handling have been disappointed, however. The Torricon scientists have warned them that use of a radioactive substance in making textiles which would be handled later by many individuals would be highly perilous, and that the risk of contaminating machinery would require careful precautions to safeguard operators' health.

### Develop New Fabric From Unwoven Cotton

The first exciting chapters of a new story about the manufacture of an economical fabric from unwoven cotton were told in Montgomery, Ala., recently by Cash Stanley, Jr., a native son, who conceived the idea of developing the fabric, "plastavon." This trade name is a combination of the words "plastic" and "Avondale Mills."

Mr. Stanley, who is head of the Plastavon Division of Alabama's Avondale Mills, told the story as guest speaker before a Montgomery civic club. He said that under the new process various plastics are combined with raw cotton fiber to create a material which has a surface resemblance to paper but which is actually much stronger and more durable than ordinary paper.

The present operation of weaving cloth from raw cotton requires 22 separate processes while plastavon is produced in one process, Mr. Stanley explained. That single process is highly intricate and the machine used in the manufacturing operation is extremely large and complex, he added.

The speaker made it clear that the new product does not mean that regular cotton cloth is doomed. "Plastavon has a field of its own," he emphasized. "It shows great promise of being extremely useful and much less expensive than materials now being used." Already it is being used to

make window curtains, caskets, baby shoes, and lamp shades, he said, and mill technicians are conducting experiments to discover other new uses for it.

Mr. Stanley said that he originally conceived the idea of using cotton without weaving it while he was a textile student at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, in 1935.

Later, when he was head professor of textile engineering at Texas Technical College, he conducted experiments on the product—with the help of an appropriation from the Texas Legislature. World War II interrupted his work on the project for four years, he stated. But during that time, correspondence with Hugh Comer of Avondale Mills, led to his association with Avondale after the war.

"I worked on the project for ten years," he told the Montgomery civic club, "thinking it was my original idea only to discover that a patent had been granted on the same idea about a hundred years earlier." But a century ago, neither plastics nor the necessary equipment were available for the proper development of the product and his predecessor did not get any farther with the process than the idea and the patent, Mr. Stanley said.

### First N. C. Industrial Movie Completed

Two years of pioneering effort by the North Carolina Industrial Commission and the Communication Center of the University of North Carolina has culminated in success and now the first industrial safety motion picture made by and for North Carolina is ready for distribution. The motion picture, entitled: "As Others See Us" deals with safety in the textile industry and has been entirely financed by North Carolina textile firms. More than a hundred firms contributed funds to the project.

Planning for the film begun late in 1949 under the inspiration of H. S. Baucom, director of safety education for the North Carolina Industrial Commission. "We had long been convinced," said Mr. Baucom, "of the great value of audio-visual aids in safety education. The big problems have been financing and production at reasonable cost. Industry generously solved the first problem and the Communication Center capacity solved the others. . . . Show

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men how accidents happen, what they cost in terms of lost pay and time, how to prevent them, show them these things in a motion picture and you make a real impression. When you add to this the impact of knowing that the people in the movie are their fellow-workers, North Carolina textile workers like themselves, and you make them realize that these things could happen to them. We expect great benefits in safety practices to result from the showing of this film."

"As Others See Us" uses no professional actors. Everyone in the film is an actual textile worker in a North Carolina mill. Most of the shooting was done at Erwin Mills in Durham and Fieldcrest Mills at Leaksville-Spray. It is one of the first films that has ever been made for this specific purpose, and is expected to have wide distribution throughout the textile industry in other states as well as in North Carolina.

"We are extremely pleased to be able to make this contribution to the welfare of the State through the medium of motion pictures," said Earl Wynn, director of the Communication Center, "It is a very significant project for us, a big step toward the realization of our goal: producing materials which will help the people of North Carolina toward better, safer, healthier lives."

John M. Ehle, Jr., of Asheville, N. C., wrote the script of "As Others See Us." It was directed by Edward Freed with the assistance of Charles Seward. Camera work was by William Gulley. The film was narrated by Walt Whitaker. Advisory committee from industry consisted of: Glenn Penland, Erwin Mills; H. E. Williams, Fieldcrest Mills; Tom Ipock, Firestone Textiles; Wallace Bourne, Cone Mills; Jack Wyson, Carolina Mills; R. A. Shaw, Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries; L. B. Singleton, Waverly Mills; J. D. Brown, American Enka Corp.; C. J. Hyslop, Chatham Mfg. Co.; I. W. Drake, Burlington Mills; James Mayfield, Rosemary Mfg. Co.; John Scott, Rocky Mount Mills.

### European Firm Adopts Kuljian Process

The Kuljian Corp. announced Aug. 24 that an agreement has been signed with one of the largest rayon producers in Europe, Sniace (Sociedad Nacional Industrias Aplicaciones Celulosa Espanola), which provides for the adoption of the new Kuljian process of continuous rayon spinning and the manufacture of Kuljian machines for immediate installation in the Sniace plant at Torrelavega, Spain.

The Kuljian invention, which shortens the manufacture of rayon yarn from a four-day process to three minutes, is the culmination of ten years of research and experiment by the American engineer, Harry A. Kuljian, who is the president of his own engineering and construction firm with offices in Philadelphia. Textile experts familiar with the Kuljian process have predicted that it will eventually replace all pot and bobbin spinning machinery, thus revolutionizing the entire rayon industry, which is an important factor in the economy of many countries in various parts of the world.

The news of the adoption of the Kuljian machine by a large European producer is regarded as an important step toward the realization of this prophecy. Added significance is given to the announcement by the fact that the Spanish firm is a close affiliate of Snia Viscosa of Italy, one of the largest rayon producers in the world, and often referred to as "the European Du Pont."

The Sniace plant at Torrelavega, one of the most modern in Europe, was designed and built by Snia Viscosa, which

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also provided its entire machinery and equipment. The annual production of rayon yarn and staple fiber production by the Sniace plant is now approximately 30 million pounds.

The versatility of the Kuljian machine—especially the fact that it is said to produce the most delicate textile yarns and the toughest tire cord with but slight changes in operation—made a deep impression on Sniace engineers, according to the firm's director-general, Eugenio Calderon. Among other favorable factors which made a hit with Sniace executives was the ability of the American machine to produce a uniformly high quality of yarn when eucalyptus viscose (from plentiful native trees) was used as a substitute for the more expensive wood pulp derived from imported spruce or fir. With these and other marked economies in operation, Sniace officials expressed confidence that the wide adoption of the Kuljian method would result in a lowering of costs both to the rayon manufacturer and to the consumer.

### New Patented Spring Weighting Device

It is generally known that the draft assembly of worsted ring spinning frames is equipped with five rollers and that the pressure is applied on the rubber covered roll only. The latter is placed above the draft and delivery roll. The Isotta Fraschini ring spinning frame is equipped with a new high draft device having five rollers and a leather apron, but the new patented draft assembly permits adjustable pressure which is applied to the feed roll. Above the feed roll there are pressure rolls with a pivot mounted on ball or roller bearings similar to those placed above the draft roll. The pressure can easily be adjusted by setting the screw on a cylindrical spring.

The adjustable pressure on the feed cylinder permits the processing of twisted or untwisted slivers from any drawing system such as the French, American, Anglo-Continental or Bradford system. It is only necessary to have the creels adjusted for each different kind of sliver bobbins used. On the rollers placed above the draft rollers the pressure is adjustable within large limits by setting a screw. The device offers the advantage of regulating the pressure on the feed cylinders and the draft cylinders. This is an important, new development.

To facilitate cleaning and to reduce the maintenance work of the operators, the four carrying rolls (having diameters of  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{25}{32}$ ,  $\frac{25}{32}$  and  $1 \frac{1}{32}$  inches) are placed on saddles on the upper arm of the device. Thus, when the arm is lifted, all the four carrying rolls are lifted too.

The position of the four cylinders is easily adjustable to any fiber length, it is stated. This device eliminates all levers and springs or levers and weights.

The spinning frame equipped with the new patented device: (a) facilitates the work of the operators; (b) provides better control of the fibers during the draft operations; (c) reduces the maintenance expenses, and (d) permits the processing of slivers coming from any kind of drawing system.

Stellite American Corp. of 60 East 42nd Street, New York City, distributor in this country for the Isotta Fraschini ring spinning frame, announces also a new comb for synthetic fibers. The rectilinear comb for long staple synthetics has a new modified sword to obtain a well-condensed regular web. It is also equipped with a new adjustable



false twist device to produce a firm sliver. All synthetic fibers from one to eight inches can be processed on this comb which can be set precisely so as to eliminate neps and "dandruff" which is present in some of the synthetics. This improves the quality of the yarn and reduces the cost in spinning and burling. It is being built in 13 and 19 1/4-inch web width. The comb can be supplied either with can creel or ball creel.

### Warn Trade On Spot Resistant Claims

Albert Leitstein, the late general manager of the fabric finishes department of Warwick Chemical Co., division of Sun Chemical Corp., speaking at a sales meeting at Brand & Oppenheimer, Inc., converters, New York, warned that converters and manufacturers who do not explain to the public that textiles treated with any of the spot resistant processes on the market today do not resist oil or grease stains, will soon be hearing complaints from consumers and retailers.

Mr. Leitstein said, "The spot resisting finishes available today are water repellent agents. They will resist any water-borne or non-oily stains. Oil or grease spots cannot be brushed off—they must be dry cleaned out—durable water repellents will remain through several washings and dry cleanings, renewable ones will disappear in the cleaning process and must be re-applied. I suggest you tell the public these facts and eliminate future embarrassment."

### Scholarship Program For Brazilian Students

A scholarship program for Brazilian students in the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College aimed at the promotion of good will between the United States and Brazil, largest nation in land area in the Western Hemisphere, was announced Sept. 28 by Dean Malcolm E. Campbell. The scholarships, to be financed by three United States textile machinery companies, will be named in honor of Euvaldo Lodi of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, president of the Brazilian Confederation of Industries.

Each scholarship recipient, Dean Campbell said, will be paid \$1,500 per year for a two-year period of study. The first student to enroll under the new program is expected to register at North Carolina State College in January, 1952.

Firms appropriating the funds necessary for the operation of the scholarship program are the Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass.; Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., and the Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass.

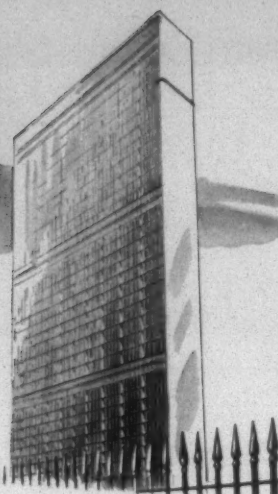
Stipends will be paid to the scholarship winners at the rate of \$500 for each of the three school terms comprising an academic year by the North Carolina State College from a special fund, known as the "Euvaldo Lodi Scholarship Fund." When the scholarship plan goes into full effect, there will be two students from Brazil enrolled under the new program in continuous residence at North Carolina State College.

Euvaldo Lodi, one of Brazil's industrial leaders, heads the mammoth Brazilian Confederation of Industries, an organization sponsoring Senai. The latter group has developed an elaborate nation-wide network of vocational schools and a college-level institution named the Technical School of the Chemical and Textile Industries of Senai in Rio de Janeiro.

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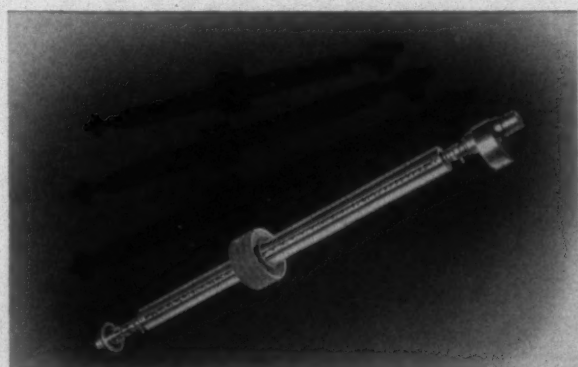


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College School of Textiles must be top-ranking graduates of the Technical School of the Chemical and Textile Industries of Senai, must have "a good speaking, reading, and writing knowledge of English," and must be chosen by the officials of Senai.

Dean Campbell said that he believes a Brazilian student, with the training offered by the institution in Rio de Janeiro, can complete the academic work essential for the Bachelor of Science degree at State College within the two-year period allotted by the scholarships.

### **Gantner, Switzer Bros. Reach Agreement**

Amicable settlement of all differences between Gantner of California Co., San Francisco swimwear manufacturer, and Switzer Bros., Inc., Cleveland, O., licensors of daylight fluorescent processes and materials, was announced in San Francisco recently by John O. Gantner, Jr., and Robert C. Switzer, presidents of their respective firms. Pending law suits and counter-actions which the two companies had brought against each other have been withdrawn.

Under license from Switzers, Gantner continues to manufacture and sell daylight fluorescent swimwear which has been associated with the Coldfire trademark ever since Gantner introduced it five years ago. By mutual agreement, however, exclusive features of the licensing arrangement have been canceled, and other responsible manufacturers who desire to offer daylight fluorescent swimwear meeting approved quality standards will be licensed by the Switzer firm.

"Gantner was the first to pioneer the wide possibilities in the apparel field for daylight fluorescent colors which we had originated," said Robert Switzer, following release of the announcement. "John Gantner backed his enthusiasm for the colors with a powerful sales and promotion program that made Coldfire swimwear an immediate and sensational success," Mr. Switzer continued. "The merchandising of any new product always creates unforeseeable problems. The unexpectedly rapid expansion of daylight fluorescence throughout the entire field of textiles, together with the complexities of the Switzer licensing plan, gave rise to difficulties in the Gantner-Switzer relationship which appeared for a time to dictate the necessity of having the courts decide some of the questions in dispute. We are happy that all these matters have now been settled by friendly negotiation to the complete satisfaction of both firms, and we are confident that our renewed co-operation will make Day-Glo and Coldfire apparel more than ever the brightest spot in the textile picture."

### **Anti-Inflation Fight Given New Weapon**

With an advertisement headed "There is Something You Can Do About Inflation," Bemis Bros. Bag Co. is launching a campaign unique in business and industrial circles. The advertisement, the first of a series aimed at giving employers a new employee communications tool in the fight against inflation and attendant national dangers, is appearing in *Time* magazine and some 40 trade publications in fields served by Bemis.

The advertisement recommends that other employers distribute to their employees a 16-page anti-inflation "comic book" on which the Bemis personnel and advertising departments collaborated with Pictorial Media, New York, leading comic book producers. The book, titled *How Stalin*



*Hopes We Will Destroy America*, has been distributed to Bemis' 10,000 factory and office employees across the country.

To determine the value of the book in workers' hands before recommending it to other employers, Bemis arranged for an impartial test in its factories by the Psychological Corp. of New York under the direction of Dr. Henry C. Link, nationally known psychological researcher. The tests dealt with interest, readership, comprehension and change of attitude. Dr. Link reported "Workers exposed to the book were found to have a significantly higher appreciation of recommended ways to stop inflation than did workers who did not see it."

The project began when Bemis asked its agency, Gardner Advertising Co., to recommend an effective use of advertising in promoting a "Freedom of the Individual" program. Feeling that much of the so-called "American way" advertising failed to reach the desired audience, Gardner suggested comic books as the best communication medium, and proposed that Bemis locate or create such books, test them with Bemis employees and encourage distribution by other employers.

Such a program, it was felt, would be of particular help to medium and small-size businesses which do not have facilities for developing their own employee-communication material. A survey conducted by Gardner revealed that relatively few, even among the major employers of the country, have effective employee programs dealing with free enterprise, the American way of life, and related subjects.

Three general areas of national danger—inflation, productivity inadequate for expanded needs and permanent loss or weakening of our personal and national economic freedoms—are considered by Bemis to be topmost as subjects for employee messages. Inflation is the primary target of attack in *How Stalin Hopes We Will Destroy America*. Work is under way on subsequent books on productivity and the need to regain our economic freedoms when the period of military emergency is over.

The Bemis-sponsored advertisements direct interested employers to address inquiries regarding the anti-inflation book to Pictorial Media, Inc., 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

### Executive-New Employee Relations Surveyed

More effective use should be made of top executives' personalities, background and accomplishments in winning and holding the loyalties of new employees. According to Aus-

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SP-30-40 For use with 30 or 40 watt lamps.

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tin M. Fisher, partner in the management consulting firm of Fisher & Rudge, New York, this "blind spot" in orientation and indoctrination programs was brought out in a recent survey, which showed that insufficient capital is being made of top-echelon advantages when making new workers "feel at home."

"Of the 42 well-known companies which figured in our survey," Mr. Fisher commented, "fewer than one-third give any information at all about officers and top executives to their new employees, and less than half formally introduce new workers to the executives with whom they will have contact in discharging their duties."

"Executive participation in such programs is important, not only because it arouses interest and enthusiasm on the part of the recruits, but also because it helps to keep the effort on a continuing high plane."

Helping new employees adjust to their surroundings is an essential step in expanding the workforce, Mr. Fisher explained, as well as in welding it into an efficient production team. "If the newcomers take favorably to their employers," he said, "they are more likely to recommend the company to their friends and relatives as a good place to work. In fact, 22 of the firms referred to make a point of urging their new employees to help find additional recruits. Experience during World War II demonstrated the effectiveness of this approach, which should be used more widely today."

While most of the executives responding to the Fisher & Rudge survey indicated satisfaction with the way their orientation and indoctrination programs are developing, 15 of the 42 admitted they had no formalized plan for welcoming new workers.

## Dow Develops New Preservative For Textiles

A new, safe preservative for textiles and other materials subject to the attack of micro-organisms has been developed by Dow Chemical Co. The chemical, Copper 3-Phenylsalicylate, is now available from Midland, Mich., in pilot plant quantities, it was announced by K. D. Bacon of Dow's technical service and development group. Expanded production facilities will come into operation soon, Mr. Bacon added.

The new compound has been approved by the Office of the Quartermaster General for use as an alternate material in the U. S. Government specification JAN-D-504. Wide use of the product is foreseen to treat fabric for tents, tarpaulins, and other goods subject to outdoor exposure for both military and civilian users.

Trials in the textile industry have shown exceptional promise, Mr. Bacon stated. The preservative may be applied to fabric by the standard two bath process, from an aqueous dispersion, or from a solution in organic solvents. It imparts a very light tan color and virtually no odor to treated

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fabrics, it is claimed. Both Dow's biochemical research toxicologists and outside private testing laboratories have reported Copper 3-Phenylsalicylate to be nonirritating and nonsensitizing to human skin and nontoxic to plant life. This means that it may be used safely to treat fabrics which will come in direct contact with the skin or with vegetation.

### Make Interlining Sans Spinning Or Weaving

A new interlining, which it is claimed will mark a new era in the production of men's, women's and children's clothing, is announced by the Pellon Corp. Many years of European research and subsequent extensive tests in this country culminated in the development of the raw material. For the first time, it is claimed, an interlining is presented wherein the fibers remain in their original state without employing spinning or weaving. Pellon, the name of the new product, consists of wool, camel hair, and other highly flexible soft fibers, bonded in the intersections by a new chemo-thermic process. Through the lack of warp and filling, the new material is isoelastic, possessing the same flexibility in all directions. The advantages of isoelasticity are many including the elimination of wasted material in cutting.

According to a company spokesman, Pellon has properties regarded until now as impossible to achieve. It has the highest possible degree of resiliency and porosity, crease resistance and power of recovery being almost 100 per cent. It is about 50 per cent lighter in weight than the average interlining or haircloth. The chemo-thermic process is said to make the cloth immune to the influence of heat and

chemicals used in steaming, pressing, cleaning or washing, and is the only existing interlining that does not shrink or require sponging.

In addition to its usage in clothing, the special construction of Pellon may mark the beginning of a new approach in the manufacture of textiles for other purposes. The new process eliminating costly spinning and weaving adds advantages which cannot be achieved by present known methods.

The Pellon Corp. has acquired American rights to the patent and process. New York offices have been opened at 17 East 42nd Street. Mills have been established at Lowell, Mass., and will be in production this month. Special machinery built abroad arrived in this country some time ago and has been installed in the Lowell plant.

### Werner Says Wool Industry Out Of Date

Woolen and worsted manufacturers are finding themselves unable to cope with market conditions principally because of the archaic condition of machinery and equipment in the wool textile industry, according to Herbert L. Werner, head of Werner Textile Consultants, New York City. In a recent interview, Mr. Werner pointed out that since the end of World War II expenditures for modernization in relation to total capital invested have been far below those of the spun rayon and cotton weaving industries.

He outlined a program for accomplishing the change needed by the wool goods industry. First, he said, the industry must pool the experience that it possesses in the long wool fibers with that of the technicians in the synthetic

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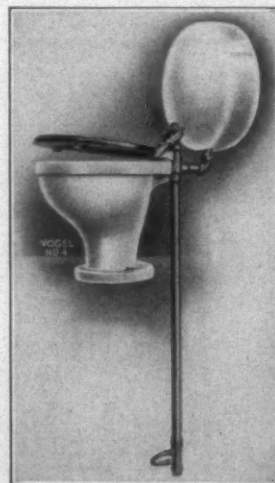
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The No. 14 is designed for Mills, Factories and Industrial Plants which do not require complete frost-proof protection. The No. 14 has a vitreous china bowl and is made of the same long-wearing materials for which all Vogel Products are noted.

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fiber field. Next it should sponsor more research and more pilot plants for wool, for blends and for synthetic fiber.

The industry should include in its renovation program plans for the use of all possible all-purpose machinery, so that it can be prepared not only for future developments but for any national emergency that may arise.

Finally, he said, the industry must prepare itself for more scientific management because the scientifically produced fibers cannot be used without modern planning and control methods. There is no doubt, he added, that the industry should get the first call on utilizing the new man-made fibers because of its experience with wool and blends.

### Council Opens Fire Prevention Campaign

Prevention of cotton fires is the objective of a Beltwide campaign announced recently by the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn. "Cotton farmers, ginnermen, compress and warehousemen, and all persons handling or processing cotton are being urged to help prevent cotton fire losses which run into millions of dollars annually," Claude L. Welch, director of the council's production and marketing division, said in opening the campaign. "No Smoking" signs, posters, and other fire prevention literature are being distributed by the Council to gins and warehouses throughout the Cotton Belt. These major points will be stressed throughout the cotton fire prevention campaign: (1) Don't smoke near cotton. (2) Keep matches, metals and rocks out of seed cotton, since they cause fires when they strike metal parts during the ginning process. (3) Practice good house-keeping wherever cotton is handled, keeping premises free

of trash and other combustible materials. (4) Keep fire fighting equipment ready for instant use, and train workers how to handle it. (5) Make fire prevention a habit.

### Cloth Room Machinery Described In Catalog

Recently released by Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass., is a comprehensive catalog No. 7-51, of 48 pages, illustrating and describing practically its complete line of machinery made for the cloth room, for use on cotton, rayon, spun rayon, silk and similar goods. Scope and fidelity of illustrations and text have been carefully worked out. The catalog is well indexed and completely organized for easy reference.

Among the newer machines described in this catalog are: (1) S-2A Unispeed Inspector which combines a really constant cloth speed with a center wind (that is, applying the power to the arbor in the center of the goods). Another new feature of the Unispeed Inspector is the self-supporting arbor on which the rayons are wound. After the goods have been inspected, the operator can swing the arbor around and easily remove the roll of goods without having to support the arbor at all. (2) Gear motor driven inspecting machine with lever control. (3) Electronic control for inspecting machines which allows the operator to work in a more natural position. The light-source and the light-sensitive relay are adjustable to either knee or ankle position.

The company also has brought out a 30-page booklet entitled "Cloth Room Practices" which has been received very enthusiastically by mill men. This booklet, which is the first book ever written on this subject, contains photographs illustrating important points of the text. Compiled from a series of articles written by Walter F. Woodward, Southern representative of Curtis & Marble, this booklet is being used as a text book by textile schools.

Both the No. 7-51 catalog and the "Cloth Room Practices" booklet are being distributed through the company's sales offices in Worcester, Mass., and in Greenville, S. C. A copy of either publication, or both, will be sent gladly upon request.

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## Cite Progress In Cotton Tricot Knitting

According to Lyle E. Hessler, research associate, progress in tricot knitting of cotton as developed by the cotton research division of Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Tex., has been so advanced during the past year that he now believes it ready for industry use. Mr. Hessler expressed this opinion at the recent 12th annual meeting of the Cotton Research Congress held on the campus of Texas A. & M. College in Lubbock.

Cotton tricot knitting was introduced publicly at the 1950 meeting of the Cotton Research Congress, but "tremendous strides have been made in developing it throughout the past year," Mr. Hessler revealed. "Since then, we have developed dozens of new patterns, designs and iridescents. We are virtually unlimited in scope, pending larger machines."

In a progress report to the congress, Mr. Hessler stated: "The value of any fabric will be determined by the physical properties of the fabric and public acceptance. Therefore, extensive study of the double bar cotton jersey was made by the home economics department of Texas Technological College to establish the fabric's usefulness as outerwear. Garments have been made and exhibited with marked success at style shows in the following types: swim suit, jacket, pajamas, housecoat, dresses, suit, weskit, evening gown, hats and gloves. No great difficulty was encountered in making up the garments which draped well and had exceptional stability for knitgoods."

"The fabric stretches in both directions. However, it has excellent recovery. The closeness of knit made the fabric shrinkproof, which means that the double bar knit jersey will wash well and hold its original shape. The double bar knit in cotton is runproof. Twist is highly important from the standpoint of luster, hand and flexibility of the fabric. The amount of tension of the warp plays a part in the closeness of the knit for a given yarn number."

"The single bar knit will meet many of the shortcomings of knit underwear, because the fabric can stretch in either direction and not at the expense of the other; thus, overcoming one of the shortcomings of circular knit fabrics. The single bar knit has good stretch and recovery and will not roll which adds to its usefulness for underwear."

Concerning future research of the cotton tricot knitter Mr. Hessler reported that studies were now under way to determine the size of yarn needed to obtain the best results on a given pattern and end use. Work on the best twist for smoothness of fabric is being undertaken. This will

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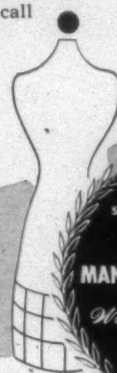


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also be carried over into the plied yarns. Rib designs and patterns to make more attractive designs and fabrics for outerwear are being explored in the underwear field. A fine yarn double bar knit is being considered because it will have the added advantage of greater stability and will be practically free from running and raveling. Finally, some of the longer staple cottons will be thoroughly examined for the purpose of producing a more uniform yarn and better appearing fabric, he said.

Mr. Hessler believes that, price wise, cotton tricot knitted piece goods could compete favorably with comparable textiles. For example, he set a tentative and flexible price of \$1.50 per yard on double bar, one-yard wide cotton tricot. "This," he hastened to explain, "would be dependent upon the use of combed or ply yarn, thus eliminating irregularities and weak spots in the finished fabric." Average weight of such textiles would run about eight ounces, he ventured.

Mr. Hessler was not too optimistic about immediate reaction from tricot mills. "The number of tricot mills, even in synthetics, is limited, and the market is still relatively small. This, coupled with the fact that no tricot operations are located in Texas or the immediate Southwest, darkens the horizons currently. We would work with Eastern firms, of course, but we would be handicapped due to the distance between experimental station and mill. "Our main concern now," he emphasized, "is developing cotton tricot for outerwear."

### System For Classifying 'Small Business'

Since it is the policy of the government to give special consideration to the problems of small business, and heretofore there has been no agreement on what is "small business," the Office of Small Business of the National Production Authority has prepared a 90-page report on "A Proposed System for Classifying Manufacturing Concerns by Size."

The O.S.B. made an analysis of the size of manufacturing establishments as reported in Census of Manufactures 1947, with the objective of developing a method of classifying manufacturers by size, giving full recognition to position in the industry. Any single size standard, the bureau emphasized, was believed unrealistic in a complex industrial society having recognized industrial classifications of great size range.

The report, using the number of employees merely as an index to measure plant size, proposes that small concerns be classified on an industry-by-industry basis because of varying sizes in different industries. It was pointed out that a business with 50 employees in one industry could be considered big, while firms with 1,000 workers in another industry could be classed as small. The O.S.B. report, which surveyed 452 industries, based its proposed classification system therefore on the number of employees in a plant plus the percentage of manufacturing done by small firms with that number of workers or fewer.

According to O.S.B., the following proposed criteria were used to determine the number of employees which any manufacturer may have and still be considered small in each of the 452 industries:

"a. Any business concern operating an establishment with less than 50 employees is small in an industry in which one-half to all of the manufacturing is done in establishments of this size.

"b. Any business concern operating an independent



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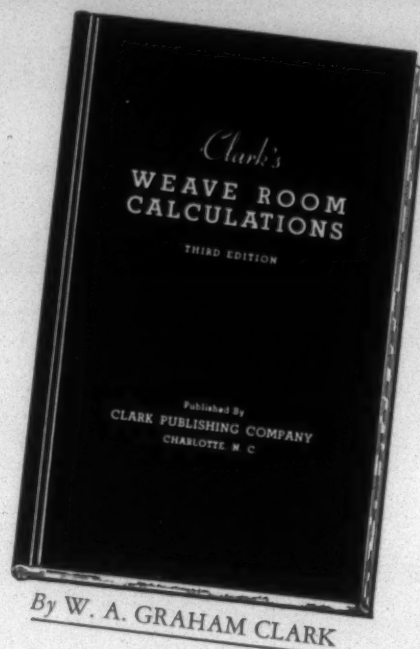
You (mill officials, selling house executives, students, professors) asked for it—in fact, you *begged* for it!

Now, after three years of work by the author and publisher, the third edition of *Clark's Weave Room Calculations* is available.

Since exhaustion of the second edition there have been many requests for this book from men actively engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton goods, and a large number of increasingly urgent requests from textile school students and professors. The latter are interested primarily in the first part of the book—that dealing with cotton cloth calculations. In the revision of the first part (96 pages) some additional rules have been included, making a total of 74, along with further pertinent information—particularly as to loom speeds and the number of looms per weaver.

The second part of this new edition shows full particulars (width, weight, ends and picks, and warp and filling yarn numbers) for several thousand cotton cloths, grouped in tables appropriate to various sectors of the weaving industry. In the revision there have been added more than 700 fabrics, many of which attained importance during World War II. For some 1,900 plainwoven fabrics there have been added data as to the BYT (effective yards of yarn per pound of cloth) which also serves as the basis of the classification into groups.

The author, W. A. Graham Clark, retired recently after many years as chief of the textile division of the United States Tariff Commission. His practical and *absolutely accurate* treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations is finding wide application in the textile industry.



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establishment with less than 75 employees is small in an industry in which one-half to two-thirds of the manufacturing is done in establishments of this size.

"c. Any business concern operating an independent establishment with less than 100 employees is small in an industry in which two-fifths to two-thirds of the manufacturing is done in establishments of this size.

"d. Any business concern operating an establishment with a given number of employees between 100 and 250 employees is small if it is no larger than the maximum size of establishments required to do one-third to two-fifths of the manufacturing in the same industry.

"e. Any business concern with a given number of employees between 250 and 2,500 is small if it is no larger than the maximum size of establishments required to do one-third of the manufacturing in the same industry.

"f. Any business concern with 2,500 or more employees is large.

"g. A central office company, one which operates more than one establishment, is large unless the summation of the number of employees in all of its establishments does not exceed the number for a small manufacturer in the industry in which it is classified.

"h. If the above standards should permit a choice of the number of employees in small business concerns for a particular industry, the lesser number is to be established."

The maximum number of workers which a firm may employ to be considered "small business," together with the percentage of over-all manufacturing turned out by such companies, follows in part:

| Industry                               | Workers | Per Cent Production |
|----------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| Carpets and rugs, n.e.c.               | 100     | 37                  |
| Carpets, wool, rugs, carpet yarns      | 900     | 33                  |
| Cordage and twine                      | 200     | 35                  |
| Fabrics, coated, except rubberized     | 150     | 35                  |
| Fabrics, cotton broad woven            | 750     | 33                  |
| Fabrics, rayon and related broad woven | 425     | 34                  |
| Fabrics, woolen and worsted            | 400     | 33                  |
| Felt goods, n.e.c.                     | 175     | 38                  |
| Jute (except felt) and linen goods     | 300     | 33                  |
| Mills, narrow fabric                   | 100     | 42                  |
| Mills, thread                          | 600     | 34                  |
| Mills, yarn, cotton system             | 250     | 33                  |
| Mills, yarn, silk system               | 100     | 42                  |
| Mills, yarn, throwing                  | 175     | 40                  |
| Mills, yarn, wool, except carpet       | 250     | 34                  |
| Scouring and combing plants            | 225     | 35                  |
| Textiles, finishing, except wool       | 225     | 37                  |
| Textiles, finishing wool               | 150     | 39                  |
| Textile machinery                      | 250     | 34                  |

The importance of establishments with less than 500 employees, on the basis of per cent of total output, based on the Census of Manufactures 1947, is reflected in the following statistics compiled by O.S.B.:

| No.   | Industry                              | Per Cent of Total Output |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2,225 | Yarn mills, silk system               | 100.0                    |
| 2,298 | Cordage and twine                     | 88.8                     |
| 2,241 | Narrow fabric Mills                   | 85.4                     |
| 2,222 | Yarn throwing mills                   | 79.6                     |
| 2,216 | Finishing wool industries             | 68.8                     |
| 2,224 | Yarn mills, cotton system             | 66.8                     |
| 2,212 | Yarn mills, wool, except carpet       | 64.0                     |
| 2,261 | Finishing textiles, except wool       | 62.4                     |
| 3,552 | Textile machinery                     | 42.5                     |
| 2,213 | Woolen and worsted fabrics            | 41.9                     |
| 2,234 | Rayon and related broad woven fabrics | 39.6                     |
| 2,223 | Thread mills                          | 29.7                     |
| 2,271 | Wool carpets, rugs and carpet yarn    | 21.3                     |
| 2,233 | Cotton broad woven fabrics            | 18.9                     |

A variety of colored yarns distributed by the Spool Cotton Co. is included in a child's home sewing kit recently put on the market by Greenberg, Publisher, of 201 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y. No knitting needles come with the kit, so the knitting industry won't suffer as the result of Mr. Greenberg's idea.





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- Allegheny Ludlum's person-to-person canvass of employees, which put an application blank for the Payroll Savings Plan in the hands of every man and woman on the company payroll.

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textile bulletin



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### Cone Price Proposal Called 'Sensible'

The proposal of Herman Cone to change the base for figuring ceilings on textiles was termed as being "sensible" recently by Michael DiSalle, director of the Office of Price Stabilization. Mr. Cone, who is president and chairman of the board of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., in a letter to the O.P.S. director urged that the six-month base period for computing ceilings be extended to one year and pointed out why such an extension was essential.

Mr. DiSalle stated that Mr. Cone in his letter was directing attention to future regulation problems insofar as textiles were concerned, since the O.P.S. in past regulations have done just what the textile industrialist suggested. "We could operate without too many administrative difficulties with a base period of one year for season products—such as textiles—and a six months base for others," the O.P.S. director said.

The Capehart amendment, however, which has been under administration attack, set up a base computing period which Mr. Cone held would definitely hurt the textile industry.

### Cotton Estimate Reduced

The Agriculture Department Oct. 8 reported that dry weather and high temperatures in September trimmed an estimated 360,000 bales from this year's cotton crop, but still left the indicated production at 16,931,000 bales, the fourth largest on record. The new estimate compares with last year's very small crop of 10,012,000 and with the ten-year (1940-49) average 12,030,000 bales. The government had appealed for a crop of at least 16 million bales to replenish stocks which had been reduced to a dangerously low level because of the short 1950 crop and heavy defense demands. The new crop will be supplemented by a reserve of about 2,100,000 bales from previous crops to give a total supply of about 19 million bales.

### French Textile Teams In U.S.

Two teams of French textile experts, one representing the wool industry and the other the silk and artificial fiber industry, are currently in the United States for a six-week study of American productivity methods in their fields. They will return to their homeland in November.

The team representing the French wool industry is composed of 20 members, as follows: Frederic Bourguet, president and general manager of Bourguet & Co., Labastide-Rouairoux (Tarn); Louis Mulliez, acting partner and general manager, Saint-Lievin Mills, Wattrelos (Nord); Charles Busch, production manager, Bischweiler Knitting Wool Mills, Bischweiler (Bas-Rhin); Fernand Boulbes, engineering department head, Ricalens Co., Laroque-D'Olmes (Ariege); Abel Capon, general foreman, Mulliez-Lestienne Co., Roubaix (Nord); Amedee Caudron, equip-

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ment division chief, Central Wool Committee, Paris; Andre Danchin, head of bureau of standards, Textile Management Association of Roubaix-Tourcoing (Nord); Edouard Debuisschert, healer, Leclercq Dupire & Co., Roubaix (Nord); Guy de Rouville, production and sales manager, A. Faure-J. Glaron & Co., Vabre (Tarn); Marcel Deschenaux, production manager, Pascal-Valluit, Colas-Silvestre & Co., Vienne (Isere); Jacques Dumons, sales manager, Dumons Brothers, Lavelanet (Ariege); Roger Favier, wool spinning piecer, Prouvost & Co. Mills, Roubaix (Nord); Lucien Gineste, sampler, Paul Augier & Sons, Castres (Tarn); Victor Haegy, production manager, Dollfus & Noack, Mulhouse-Sausheim (Haut-Rhin); Andre Messiah, dyeing and finishing division head, Fraencket & Herzog Co., Elbeuf (Seine-Inferieure); Louis Robichez, general manager, Central Woll Committee, Paris; Claude Spanneut, engineer, Prouvost & Co. Mills, Roubaix (Nord); Paul Tremouilhac, card cleaner, Vaganay Brothers, Vienne (Isere); Robert Vanthuyne, weaver, Richardson Co., Roubaix (Nord); Fleuris Voet, foreman, Motte Combing Mills, Roubaix, (Nord).

Members of the team representing the silk and artificial fibers industry are: Jean-Marie Dubost, general manager, Joseph Dubost Co., Lyon (Rhône); Pierre Bourgeas, owner and manager, Pierre Bourgeas Co., St. Sauveur-de-Montagut (Ardeche); Jean Croizier, chief repair and maintenance mechanic, Les Surrs d'Algoud & Co., Celuire (Rhône); Eugene Curty, loom maintenance mechanic, Coudurier Fructus Descher, Lyon (Rhône); Pierre Doublier, technical foreman Lacroix Co., Lyon (Rhône); Marcel Gormand, manager, Commission Weavers' Association, Lyon (Rhône); Etienne Gravier, skilled worker, Billion & Co., Lyon; Charles Martin, manager, Belyal Co., Le Pin (Isere); Jean-Benoit Mayoud, maintenance mechanic, Rhodiacta Co., Lyon; Alfred Mouraret, head of engineering department, Chavanoz Mills, Chavanoz (Isere); Miss Germaine Oriol, weaver, Gillier & Bayer Co., St. Julien-Molin-Molette (Loire); Charles Reynaud, plant manager, Eugene Brulas Weavers; Charles Rebotier, head of equipment department, Silk Industry Federation, Lyon (Rhône).

### No Controls For 1952 Cotton Crop

The 1952 cotton crop, as was the 1951 one, will be grown free of government planting allotments and marketing quotas. This announcement was made Oct. 15 by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan. Mr. Brannan estimated the total supply at 20,852,000 bales for the current marketing year. This supply, he explained, is 1,899,000 below the level at which production controls would be called for.

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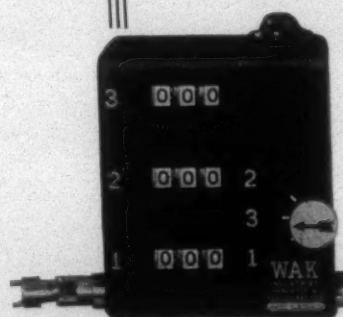
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RAGAN RING CO., Atlanta, Ga. N. C. Repr.: John H. Foard, Box 574, Newton, N. C.

REINER, INC., ROBERT, 550-64 Gregory Ave., Weehawken, N. J. Sou. Repr.: John Klinck, 304 W. Forest Ave., North Augusta, S. C., and H. Walter Fricke, Box 9155, Charlotte, N. C. (Hosiery Machines).

RHOADS & SONS, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia 6, Pa. Sou. Office: J. E. Rhoads & Sons, 88 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., P. O. Box 4305. C. R. Mitchell, Mgr. Sou. Repr.: J. Warren Mitchell, P. O. Box 1589, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, P. O. Box 687, Sylacauga, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, P. O. Box 4305, Atlanta, Ga.; L. H. Schwoebel, 615 Roslyn Rd., Winston-Salem, N. C. Textile Supply Co., 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO., Millbury, Mass. Sou. Repr.: R. E. L. Holt, Jr., Associates, P. O. Box 1474, Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.

ROBERT & CO. ASSOCIATES, Atlanta, Ga.

ROY & SON CO., B. S., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Supply Depot: 1623 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ROYCE CHEMICAL CO., Carlton Hill, N. J. Sou. Repr.: Irving J. Royce, 2008 Belvedere Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Supply Depot, Charlotte, N. C. F. Robbins Lowe, Sou. Agt.; H. M. Walsh, J. W. Hubbard, Fletcher S. Culpeper, Selling Agts.; Atlanta, Ga.; 101 Marietta St.; Miles A. Comer, Herman J. Jones, Selling Agts.; Greenville, S. C., Woodside Bldg.; Chas. S. Smart, Jr., Perry Clanton, Selling Agts.



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**SINCLAIR REFINING CO.**, Dist. Office, 573 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. F. W. Schwetmann, Mgr., Lubricating Sales; G. R. Dyer, National Accounts Repr.; Area Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Jacksonville, Fla., Miami, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Columbia, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Nashville, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., Montgomery, Ala., Raleigh, N. C., and Macon, Ga. Industrial Lubricating Engineers: R. O. Miller, 15 Miller Ave., Concord, N. C.; J. O. Holt, 1220 Dixie Trail, Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Lipscomb, 414 Melver St., Greenville, S. C.; R. A. Smith, 121 Island Home Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. C. Nix, 1928 Sixteenth Ave., So., Birmingham, Ala.; L. M. Kay, 332 Eighth St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; and H. H. Terrell, P. O. Box 131, Lakeland, Fla.

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**WATSON & HART**, 1001 E. Bessemer Ave., Greensboro, N. C.

**WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO.**, Millbury, Mass. Sou. Reprs.: John Wyatt, 703 Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; Arthur J. Bahan, 810 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

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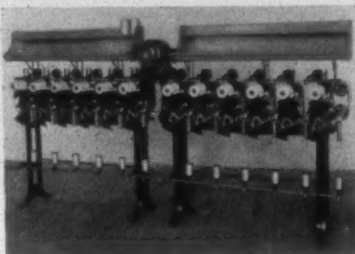
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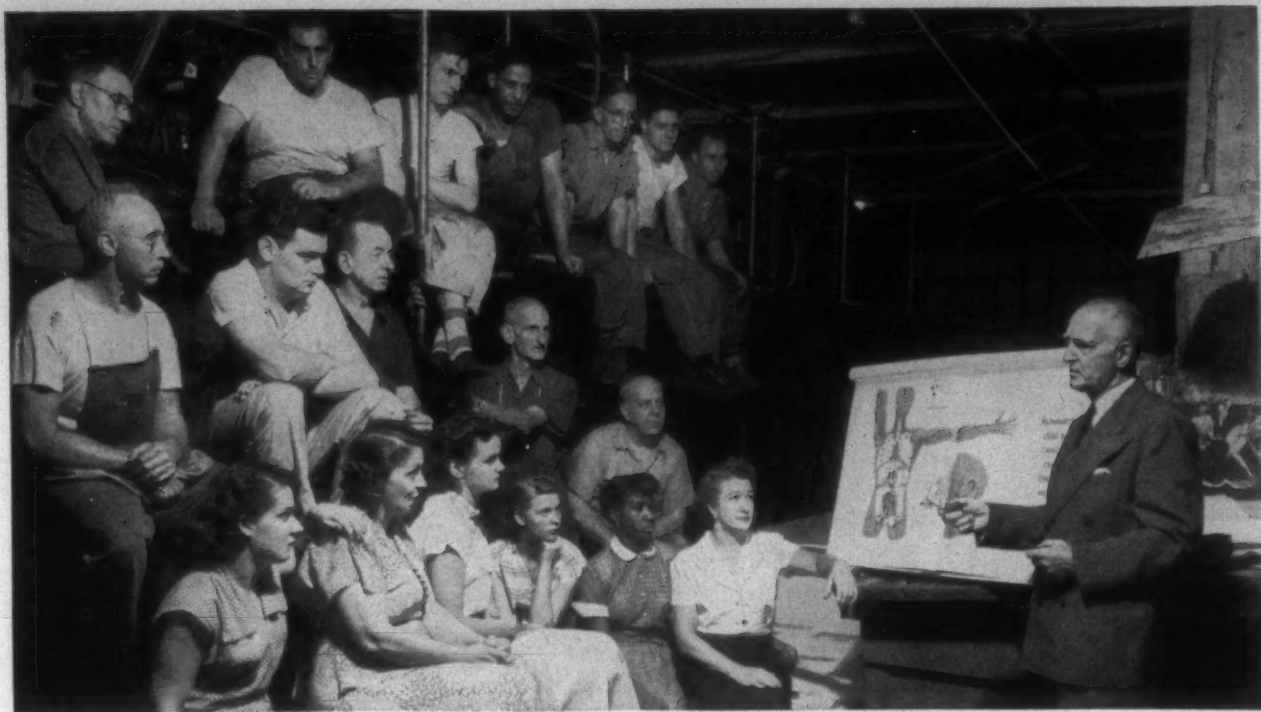
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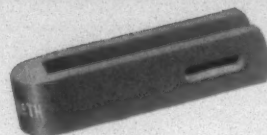
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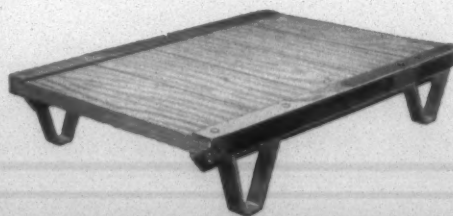
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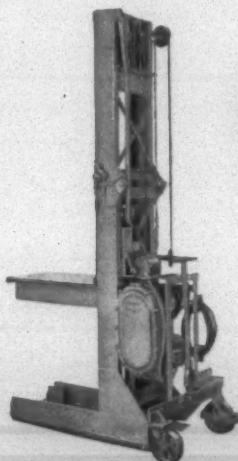


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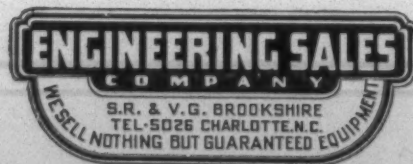
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# Before Closing Down

— TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED —



Century Color Corp. in the merger of the chemical companies during 1917.

Louis D. deLoach, vice-president and general manager of Glendale (S. C.) Mills, Inc., has been promoted to executive vice-president. Glendale is a subsidiary of J. L. Stifel & Sons, Inc., Wheeling, W. Va., which operates weaving plants at Glendale and at Douglasville, Ga. Mr. deLoach, a graduate of Georgia Tech, joined the Stifel firm in 1947.

C. S. Dorton, superintendent of Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., recently completed 40 years of continuous service with the firm. He was presented a service pin by Harvey Moore, president and treasurer.

Harold R. Turner has been appointed assistant executive officer of the Victor-Monaghan Co. division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C. Mr. Turner is also assistant executive officer of the Dunean and Watts Mills divisions. He will continue to maintain his office at Dunean. . . . Seven promotions in the weave room personnel at Watts Mills in the Dunean group, were announced recently as follows: John Wells Todd promoted from general overseer of weave room No. 2 to superintendent of weaving, slashing and drawing-in; Luther L. McCall promoted from third shift overseer of weave room No. 2 to general overseer of weave room No. 2; Earl E. Jennings promoted from assistant overseer of weaving on third shift in weave room No. 2 to overseer of weaving on third shift in weave room No. 2; Charles S. Williams promoted from head loom fixer on third shift in weave room No. 1 to assistant overseer of weaving on third shift in weave room No. 2; Paul B. Brewington promoted from head loom fixer instructor on first shift to assistant overseer of weaving on third shift in weave room No. 2; Willie E. Landrum promoted from assistant overseer of weaving on second shift in weave room No. 2 to assistant overseer of weaving on first shift in weave room No. 2; Jesse L. Swink promoted from assistant overseer of weaving on third shift in weave room No. 2 to assistant overseer of weaving on second shift in weave room No. 2.

J. L. Kirby, formerly of Cornelius, N. C., is now night superintendent of Mill No. 1 of Aponaug Mfg. Co. at Kosciusko, Miss. . . . W. H. Buckner is now night superintendent of Mill No. 2 at Starkville, Miss.

Leslie E. Schildein has been appointed director of personnel for the Southern plants of the Kendall Co. The Kendall Co. operates plants at Paw Creek, N. C., and at Newberry, Edgefield, Camden and Pelzer in South Carolina. Mr. Schildein will make his office at the company's divisional headquarters in Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley F. Anderson has been appointed general manager of Greenville (N. C.) Mills, Inc., a unit of Artloom Carpet Co. Mr. Anderson succeeds Alfred O. Therkliden, general manager of the mill since October, 1950, who will serve as assistant general manager.

William G. Luttge recently was named sales manager for Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ala., to handle sales of the firm's new acrylic fiber Acrilan, and nylon. Mr. Luttge was for 25 years associated with American Viscose Corp. and since 1945 had been manager of the viscose rayon sales division. . . . Malcolm V. Macfarlan has been named to succeed Mr. Luttge as manager of the viscose rayon sales division. Mr. Macfarlan joined the firm in 1945 and had been serving as assistant to Mr. Luttge.



Oliver D. Landis (left, above) has been made exclusive sales representative for North and South Carolina for Benjamin Booth Co., Philadelphia manufacturer of card clothing. . . . At the same time, appointment of Charles G. Stover Co. as Booth's sales agent for Georgia and Alabama was announced. Charles G. Stover, (right), head of the company, has long been associated with the textile industry in these states. . . . Part of a general expansion of the company's service, these appointments will permit Norman Aderhold of the Philadelphia office to contact more frequently the accounts in the Eastern area. In the past Mr. Aderhold has spent a considerable portion of this time in the South.

John Mebane has resigned as an editorial writer for *The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal* to join Textile Information Service. From headquarters in Atlanta, Mr. Mebane will represent the service in Georgia and Alabama.

Frederick A. Odell, Jr., a native of Rhode Island and associated with H & B American Machine Co. since 1937, has been appointed supervisor of head office sales. Mr. Odell joined the company as a member of its engineering staff in August, 1937. He was

transferred to the sales staff in 1941 and shortly thereafter took leave to serve in the United States Navy in the Pacific during World War II. . . . Concurrently with this appointment, the company announced an addition to its New England sales staff. Harold S. Barney, a resident of Fall River, Mass., and long associated with New England textile manufacture, will visit spinning mills in New England, New York and Canada for the company. Mr. Barney succeeds the late Ernest Haswell.

Arthur L. Snyder has been made assistant sales manager and Robert K. Kennedy has been named advertising manager of the textile fibers department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. Mr. Snyder will be in charge of the sales program on apparel uses for dynel. Robert W. Gaines has been named to head the sales and sales development program for industrial and household uses of the fiber. Mr. Snyder previously was associated with Burlington Mills Corp. and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Gaines joined the firm on leaving Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1935 and 1939, respectively.

Chris Folk, Jr., son of Chris E. Folk, Sr., principal of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School at Belmont, N. C., recently was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Duke University, Durham, N. C.

J. Dan McConnell, chief engineer for Cone Mills Corp., has been appointed chairman of the Greensboro (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce scrap metal committee.

Frederick W. Thomas is retiring as vice-president in charge of manufacturing for Clark Thread Co., Ackworth, Ga. Emerson M. Bullard, assistant to Mr. Thomas for several years, will be in charge of Clark Thread's Southern operations.

Horace M. Steadman has been appointed treasurer of Smitherman Cotton Mills at Troy, N. C., succeeding Fred L. Still, who has resigned as general manager and secretary-treasurer.

## OBITUARIES

**Earl H. Brown**, 72, retired textile executive of Dillon, S. C., died recently. Mr. Brown, a native of Concord, N. C., was for a number of years owner and operator of Brown-Cannon Co. at Concord. In 1924 he went to Dillon where he was secretary, treasurer and director of Carolina Textile Corp., then owned by the Cannon interests. The firm changed hands in 1946 and was known as Carolina Mills, Inc., and Mr. Brown served as general manager and assistant treasurer. He had been retired since 1947. Surviving are his wife, two sons, four sisters and a brother.

**Eugene L. Hart** of Atlanta, Ga., an ex-

## BEFORE CLOSING DOWN

pert on freight rates who led a successful fight for lower Southern freight rates, died recently. Mr. Hart formerly was president of the Southern Traffic League, vice-president of the National Industrial Traffic League and one of the founders and vice-presidents of the American Society of Traffic and Transportation. He was well known in the textile industry.



**Albert Leitstein, 45**, general manager of the featured fabric finishes department of Warwick Chemical Co., division of Sun Chemical Corp., died Sept. 28 of a heart attack. Prior to joining Warwick Mr. Leitstein was associated

with L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., and Chopak Textile Corp. His wife and two daughters survive.

**Hugh MacRae, 86**, retired industrialist of Wilmington, N. C., died Oct. 20. Mr. MacRae was for a number of years president of the old Wilmington Cotton Mills, becoming head of the plant in 1895. His wife and a daughter survive.

**Charles D. Potter, 54**, for the past 15 years Southern manager for the E. J. Feeley Co. of Boston, Mass., with offices at Charlotte, N. C., died Oct. 21 at a hospital in Charlotte. Before joining the Feeley Co. Mr. Potter was for a number of years associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and two brothers.

**Benjamin F. Proud, 67**, retired general manager, treasurer and secretary of the New Bedford (Mass.) Rayon Co., died Oct. 17 at his home in South Dartmouth, Mass. Mr. Proud was a trustee of the New Bedford Textile School, serving since 1929. Surviving are his wife, a daughter, two brothers and a sister.

## MILL NEWS

**LAURENS, S. C.** — Laurens Cotton Mill has just installed a new monorail lap conveyor system. One of the unique features of this system is a special totally enclosed bridge connecting two of the existing buildings constructed to house the conveyor. As part of the over-all modernization and expansion program of the Laurens mill, a new weave room floor of more than 37,000 square feet has been constructed. General contract for this entire quarter million dollar modernization program is held by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.** — Although sales were down only slightly from the comparable 1950 period, Pacific Mills has reported a sharp decline in earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30. Net income for the nine months was \$663,000 equal to 69 cents a share compared with \$6,186,799 or \$6.76 for the year-ago period. Sales totaled \$88,674,000 compared with \$89,959,113 for the first nine months last year.

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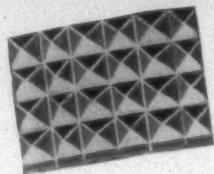
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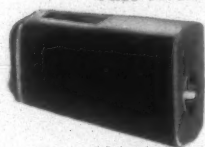
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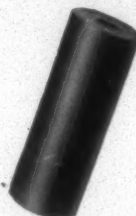


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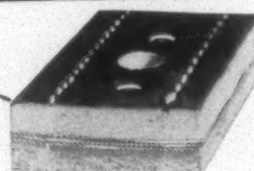


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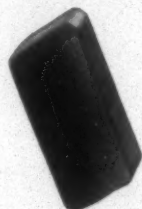
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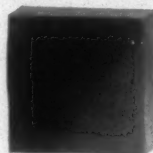
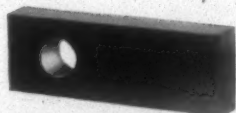
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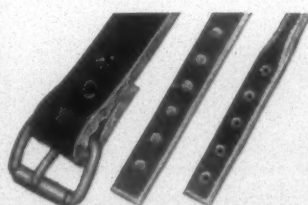
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